

MILLARD'S REVIEW

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CHINESE New Year has come once more and gone, the beginning of what is known as the Seventh Year of the Chinese Republic having fallen on February 11. Despite legislative enactment the populace of China observes the calendar according to the custom of time immemorial. The great mass of Chinese know nothing of the Commandment: "Six days shalt thou labor and do all thy work; but the seventh day is the Sabbath day of the Lord thy God: in it thou shalt not do any work." At least if the Chinese populace (with the exception of the small percentage who profess Christianity) knows anything of this Commandment, it certainly does not observe it. There are numerous festivals throughout the year in China which are more or less observed, but Chinese New Year is the one festival of the year that *everybody* observes. Chinese New Year is, in fact, a sort of elastic term meaning either one

day or a few days or a month, all depending upon the social or financial rank of the individual. However, the actual New Year's Day is the one day on which every resident of China, even the criminal, is "good;" shops are closed, work is absolutely suspended: the poorest, the dirtiest, the raggedest, is "spruced up;" China has its unwashed millions, but the "submerged tenth" at least cleanses itself for the New Year's festival; to many of them it is probably the only bath in the year. The Chinese masses do not swear in a Western sense; that is, they do not take the name of the Deity in vain; but they, in common with the Russian masses, habitually use expressions whose obscenity transcends by far the awfulness of the cursing of the West. But it is a very sodden, low, and despised Celestial indeed who will use one of these expressions on New Year's Day. The police of the Foreign Settlements in China for practical purposes take a day "off"; at least the Chinese behave themselves, although it is an unfortunate fact that it has happened in past years that some foreign swindler has taken advantage of the lull in ordinary everyday life to put through some nefarious plan and then leave for parts unknown.

FOR Chinese children their New Year's Day is what Christmas, Easter, and the Fourth of July all rolled into one, would mean to an American child. China is the original home of the fire-cracker, which, until a few years ago, was Young America's chief delight in the celebration of Independence Day. But in these highly aesthetic days it is not the American child in America that can enjoy the thrills of the exploding cracker, the reason being that throughout the greater part of the Western Republic, in response to a movement to lessen the number

of accidents that had been occurring, laws were generally enacted forbidding the use of fire-crackers—but it is the American child in China that can celebrate with fire-crackers to his heart's content. Throughout the length and breadth of China on New Year's Day every man, woman, and child engages in the harmless sport of shooting off crackers from morning till night to such an extent that in many instances the streets are so strewn with the fragments that they become veritable lanes of red shreds of paper. If any Chinese child has ever been hurt by a fire-cracker we have still to hear of it, and the REVIEW gives the opinion for what it is worth that to deprive the youth of America of a pastime which is universal among the youth of China is an anomaly all the more evident in these days when the youth of America is being inured to the sound of exploding powder and shell on a scale that it has never known before; and if the law-makers of America were to do the sensible thing they would not penalize the children of the country and forbid them firecrackers, but would obtain the object in view, namely the avoiding of accidents, by enacting laws heavily punishing any manufacturer who turned out a cracker, bomb or toy of a dangerous character. Such a law would absolutely attain the object in view, and would place the restriction where it belongs. The Chinese crackers make quite enough noise—too much for most of us—and they are absolutely harmless.

AMONG the numerous important matters which have been occupying the attention of Chinese officialdom at Peking in conference with the diplomatic representatives of the Allies during the past month or so has been the question of what measures are to be taken so as to put a stop to the intrigues of German residents in China, a subject which becomes more pressing every moment because of the lax control over enemy prisoners in Siberia, which is merely one of the many unfortunate phases incidental to the Bolshevik regime in Russia. There is abundant evidence that the Germans in China are keeping up clandestine communication with their homeland *via* Siberia, whence almost daily reports are to hand of German and Austrian prisoners either escaping or being released and travelling unhindered back to their homes; in fact, when one keeps in mind that Mr. Eggeling, one of the directors of the German Bank at Peking, orders for whose detention were issued at the time of China's declaration of war on Germany, has not been located after these many months, it is safe to assume that many other Germans in China find it easy to leave the country, thereby being enabled to render service to their Fatherland elsewhere; and from what we can learn it is not at

all a difficult matter for a German under present conditions to travel to his homeland *via* the Japanese and Russian railways. This being the state of affairs, it is an imperative matter that a stop is put to this sort of thing at the earliest possible moment. The foreign daily press in China has been insistently advocating that all enemy subjects in China be interned; indeed, the demand was even more insistent that they should be deported. To this latter proposition the Chinese Government has absolutely declined to assent, among other reasons given being that such a step has not been taken by any of the other nations at war with Germany.

THE proposition that is now being worked on, according to advices from Peking, is that all Germans and Austrians shall be interned at some selected site, and one of the Shanghai daily newspapers recently printed a telegram from Peking that the island of Chusan—which, by the way, is a summer resort for Shanghai residents—had been decided upon, but later advices from Peking prove that this announcement was premature. The REVIEW feels that China—as a temporary measure at any rate—might do worse than to adopt the procedure which is being enforced in America, where enemy aliens are allowed to go about their usual daily routine, except that there are numerous zones from which they are barred. Every alien who acts suspiciously, and particularly every one caught in the act of attempting to hinder war preparations in America, or to assist the enemy in any way whatsoever, is immediately interned. By a recent ruling of President Wilson, the Trading with the Enemy Act is to be construed so that every enemy resident who has been interned is to be treated as an "enemy" within the meaning of the Act, a very common-sense method, which has been favorably commented upon by the British press, of settling this point, which has caused great difficulty in British territory, where an "enemy" within the meaning of the Trading with the Enemy Act is defined as a person residing in an enemy country, but not including enemy subjects resident in British territory. The reason why there has been such a long delay in China at arriving at some method of putting an end to malevolent German machinations in China is that the Chinese authorities and the Allied representatives have not yet come to an agreement as to what procedure is to be followed. It is most urgent that something should be done at once, but we believe it is a mistake for the daily press to try to bludgeon the Chinese authorities into action, as the very insistence on wholesale internment and particularly of deportation will only have the effect of

arousing the Peking authorities to request a more formidable *quid pro quo*—a policy which they have adopted from the beginning in their dealings with the Allies *vis-a-vis* the Germans.

ONE of the results of the war has been the increasing demand for Chinese labor in all parts of the world, and one of the incidental features of this phenomenon is that there is a growing sentiment in such countries where the immigration of Chinese coolies is either forbidden or severely restricted that a more liberal policy should be inaugurated. This for instance is the state of affairs in the Philippines as was pointed out in an interview in the REVIEW of last week by a gentleman from the Islands to the south. In America also there has been a growing sentiment that Chinese labor—which is now absolutely proscribed—be admitted, at least in a restricted form, and resolutions bearing on this subject have recently been introduced in the House of Representatives at Washington. The argument is adduced that as Chinese help is particularly valuable for agricultural labor, that being the form of industry in which nearly all of them are engaged in their native land, their assistance should be invoked to increase the agricultural output of the United States—which, by the way, is a most pressing matter, as upon America has devolved the task of providing the greater part of the supplies of the troops defending the Western front. But, as against this argument, on the other hand, the very influential *San Francisco Chronicle* points out that if the services of the Chinese are to be used to their best advantage in providing food for America, the sensible thing to do will be not to import the coolies into the country—as it is probable, at any rate for the present, that one of the terms of their employment would be that they are to be returned to China at the conclusion of their contracts—but to bring such products as beans, sugar or grain, all of which are in great demand in America, from the Far East, as it requires less tonnage to bring beans from Manchuria, sugar from Java, or rice from China, than to send Chinese over to America to raise the same quantity of those products there.

THE actions of the censor are always amusing to watch—for those who are not affected by them, as *The Independent* (N. Y.) quite rightly remarks. Before America entered the war it used to be a popular pastime to compare the German dispatches as they came in direct from Berlin by wireless with the same as filtered through London, and from the deleted passages learn what the British Government regarded as false or unsuitable for American ears. Now we are deprived of this amusement, for we get nothing straight from Germany; but it is almost equally

interesting to read such English and French newspapers as are allowed to reach us and see how much they are allowed to learn of what is going on in America and we of what is going on there. We can find out the policy of a government better from what it does not permit to be said than from what it says. Here is an interesting instance. The *Mercure de France*, which has been for many years the best magazine of international literature in the world, publishes in its issue of October 1 an abstract of an article by H. N. Brailsford, an English economist, in *The New Republic* of August 25. The title of the article, "The Strategy of 'Economic Peace,'" is prohibited by the censor and he has also struck out a dozen sentences in the quotations. From the sentences which the *Mercure* was not permitted to print, we can see that the censor objected to any reference to the possibility of receding from the position taken by the Allies at the Paris Conference that peace should be followed by an economic war in which the combined strength of the Allies should be used to check German commerce for an indefinite period in the future. The French people are not allowed to learn that the suggestion has been made that they might secure the evacuation of the French territory, and possibly Alsace-Lorraine, without further bloodshed by opening their markets to German goods as before the war. They were also prevented from hearing that Russia regarded an immediate peace as the sole salvation of the republic. Americans, or at least those who have read Brailsford's article, knew last August of the danger threatening Russia, but to the French people, from whom such information as this had been debarred, the news of the revolution in Petrograd must have come as a terrible shock.

MILLARD'S REVIEW OF THE FAR EAST

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Are China and Japan Going into Financial Partnership?

A MOST significant event in the history of finance in China from the standpoint of Chinese and foreign banking and business interests was the opening on February 1 of the Exchange Bank of China in Peking. "The Exchange Bank of China" is the official business name of this financial institution. Its real name is the "Sino-Japanese Exchange Bank," and when we say the opening of this institution is a most significant event from the standpoint of foreign financial interests and activities in China, we have but to read the statement of the Japanese Minister of Finance at the opening session of the Japanese Diet in Tokio two weeks ago when he said: "I take pleasure in announcing the opening of the Sino-Japanese Exchange Bank in Peking with satisfaction, because this bank will be the instrument to bring about a close economic cooperation between Japan and China."

To form an idea of the importance of this financial institution it is necessary first to examine the personnel of its organizers and officers: The capital of the bank is Yen 10,000,000 or five million dollars in U. S. Currency. Half is paid up and was subscribed for in equal proportions by Chinese and Japanese. The Bank of China and the Bank of Communications, both official Chinese Government institutions, have each taken Yen 500,000 or G.\$250,000 in stock in the new bank. The officers are to consist of one president (a Chinese), one special director, a Japanese, and six directors, (three Chinese and three Japanese). The president is Mr. Lou Tsong Yu, former Chinese Minister in Tokio. The special Japanese director is Mr. Kakiuchi, former manager of the Fu-Tao Branch of the Imperial Bank of Japan. The directors are as follows: Mr. Ono, vice-president of the Industrial Bank of Japan, Mr. Mirami, director of the Japanese Bank of Taiwan, Mr. Okida, director of the Bank of Chosen (Japanese), Mr. Tseng Yu-Ching, former secretary to Premier Tuan Chi-jui of China, Mr. Yao Yu, former Salt Commissioner of China, Mr. Liou Won, former Vice Minister of Agriculture and Commerce of China. The censors are Mr. Hayagawa, director of the Mitsui Bank, Mr. Oyama, general manager of the Thirty-fourth Bank of Japan, Mr. Wang Ko-Ming, Minister of Finance of China, Mr. Jeng Feng-Pao, vice president of the Bank of Communications.

The bank has a charter from the Chinese Government, and also from the Government of Japan, to conduct the following lines of business: (1) Loans and discounts; (2) Deposits; (3) Exchange Business; (4) Purchase and Sale of Debentures; (5) Industrial Loans; (6) Give Guarantee to Loans, etc., etc. In many

ways the bank is said to have special privileges not enjoyed by either the Bank of China or the Bank of Communications, and it is planned to establish branches in both China and Japan, the branches in China to be at all treaty ports.

Now the mere establishment of a cooperative Chinese-Japanese banking institution in China is on its face of no special significance. Only when it is considered in connection with other events and tendencies does it assume unusual importance. The possibilities of the Sino-Japanese Exchange Bank in the future development of China from the standpoint of foreign interests in China, should be considered from three standpoints:

1. Is the Sino-Japanese Exchange Bank to be made the official Bank of China through the gradual elimination of the Bank of China and the Bank of Communications as Chinese Governmental institutions?
2. Is the Sino-Japanese Exchange Bank to be used by Japan as part of her plan to introduce the Gold standard, that is, the Japanese Gold "Yen" standard into China similar to the present Japanese attempt to introduce the gold standard into Manchuria through the Bank of Chosen.
3. If the Sino-Japanese Exchange Bank is to be made the official Governmental bank of China and through the Japanese control of this bank the currency of China is to be reorganized on the Gold standard basis, what effect is this to have on future foreign financial interests in China, the word "foreign" meaning American, British, French, and other financial interests?

In discussing the first possibility, it would seem that the granting of special functions to this bank by the Chinese Government, functions that are not enjoyed by either of the present Governmental Banks, that the attempt is to be made to make the Sino-Japanese Exchange Bank the official bank of China. Because of the large amounts of money that have been drawn by the Chinese Government from the Peking branches of the Bank of China and Bank of Communications, the notes of these two institutions are now quoted around 58 cents on the dollar. To explain especially to American readers at home what this means: If you have a one dollar bill issued by either the Peking Branch of the Bank of China or Bank of Communications, it is only good for fifty-eight cents in silver. The foreigner who is so used to having as much confidence in the paper money issued by his government banks as he has in his own father's word, is more or less shocked to have a Chinese money changer show only fifty-eight cents worth of confidence in the money issued by the banks of his own

country. The amount of money that the Chinese Government owes to the two official banks is in the neighborhood of \$80,000,000. Branches of these banks in other parts of China are said to be in good financial condition and prosperous and to have declared good dividends for the current year. It is entirely possible through the Sino-Japanese Exchange bank purchasing enough of the depreciated notes of the two banks at Peking, for it to completely control the two institutions and to be in a position to control their reserve even including the large amount of money (approximately \$60,000,000) that China will receive on account of the Powers' agreement to remit payments on the Boxer indemnity for the coming five years.

That the managers of the Bank of China especially see the possibilities in this direction, is indicated in the action that is to be taken during the present month to reorganize the Bank of China and get it out of the direct control of the Chinese Government. In the past when there has been an urgent need for money on the part of the government, especially for military needs, the government has always gone to the Peking branch of the Bank of China. In case there wasn't sufficient money, the Bank was ordered to produce sufficient money through the simple expedient of issuing new notes to the amount desired by the government. This is all well and good as long as there is sufficient reserve maintained to guarantee the notes. The lack of this reserve is the trouble and has been the main cause for the agitation on the part of the Chinese Government for foreign loans; Currency Reorganization Loans they have been called. In the past, American and other foreign bankers have failed to heed the call, so Japan has been doing it. A Japanese banker connected with the Mitsui organization once laughed at the statement of a prominent American banker, who spoke about security for loans to China. "Why worry about security for your loans in China," said the Japanese banker, "we always go ahead and make the loans and then let our diplomats worry about the security." He meant of course that the security for all of Japan's loans to China rested not with China, but with the Japanese army and its ability to enforce payment. It is just on such questions as these that the present war is being fought in order that they may be eliminated from the world, so we may rest assured that when the Peace Conference comes and these things are eliminated from one side of the world, most certainly they will not be permitted on the other side of the world to lay a foundation for future trouble.

As to the second suggestion that it is the plan of Japan to use the Sino-Japanese Exchange Bank as part of its larger plan to introduce the gold standard into China similar to the plan now being adopted by Japan in Man-

churia, there is no evidence except recent statements by Japanese financiers in this connection. One by the Japanese Minister of Finance at the beginning of this article is important. Another point is the recent appointment of Baron Sakatani as Financial Adviser of China. In an interview in the *Nichi-Nichi* of Tokio just before he departed for China to assume his position, he said:

"The present troublesome condition of China cannot be saved until she establishes a sound system of currency. This system, like the system of arteries in the human body, is the most vital organ for the health of a nation. In order to help China establish a proper system of currency, we must first study carefully the actual financial condition of the country. *It is for this purpose that I am going to China. The ultimate object we have in the reform of the currency system of China is to adopt the gold standard.* But any hasty step taken toward this object will rather tend to work detriment to the financial interests of the country and may likely do an irreparable damage to the progress of the reform action. Any measure we take now must be so calculated that once adopted it shall be changed under no circumstances.

"*My task will, therefore, be concerned first with the investigation of the efficient method of control of the present system of paper currency and of foreign loans. And then the present system of silver coins must be reformed so as to make it a genuine and dependable one. Not until these preliminary steps are successfully taken can we hope for any further reform.*

China's more or less chaotic financial system has been a subject of study by world financiers for many years and many weighty volumes have been written, and many have been the solutions offered. At least one American, Dr. Jeremiah Jenks of Columbia University, spent several months in China in studying this question. China's fluctuating currency has been one of the main handicaps to the development of trade not only in China but between China and other countries. China's currency is on the silver basis and the standard of value is the *tael*, a Chinese ounce of silver that in ordinary times is worth about sixty-five cents gold, but is now worth more than one dollar gold. The *tael*, however, is rather ethereal, for there is no coin, and its value varies in various parts of China, so the persons in business in China must not only compute the value of foreign merchandise in the value of the *tael*, but in the value of the *tael* in the various parts of the country where the merchandise is to be sold. This fluctuation of value, added to the daily fluctuations in the price of silver, makes business in China a veritable nightmare. The man in China who purchases foreign merchandise when the *tael* is at one price and then some several months later when the goods are delivered finds the *tael* to have gone down several points, finds himself in an unenviable position.

So if China, theoretically, is to wake up some morning soon and find the Gold Standard in vogue, even though it is a Japanese-made

Gold Standard, there will be a great sigh of relief—excepting of course that small army of exchange dealers, brokers and gamblers whose entire business is in dealing in China's fluctuating exchange. Japan's present position as leader in China's import and export trade is of course one of the reasons why the financiers of that country are so anxious to see China's currency stabilized. Another, and perhaps the main reason, however, is the desire in that country to control China's finances, for if that can be done it will be a strong point in her contention for a paramount position in the Far East. The main difficulty, however, is with the thousands of Chinese merchants who own stock in the present Government banks. What will they say and what will the people of China say to having the finances of the country controlled by a bank that in turn is controlled by Japan? Of course the Japanese answer to this is that: "You couldn't solve your own currency problem, so we did it for you!"

This present discussion is of special importance to American bankers because of the possibility that America may rejoin the Currency Reform and Industrial Development Loan Agreement formed largely through American influence in 1911, but which American bankers were forced to withdraw from in 1913 on account of President Wilson's belief that the loan would lead to an infringement upon the sovereign rights of China. This loan was known as the Four Power Group, the four powers being America, Great Britain, France and Germany, but after America's withdrawal Japan came into the agreement. During the past year Japan has advanced to China on behalf of the Four-Power Group, Yen 20,000,000, which has partly at least been used by China in maintaining the value of the depreciated bank notes. Under present conditions, as every American at once will see and understand, the American bankers should rejoin the Four-Power Group, otherwise, owing to the present unsettled financial conditions in European countries, the finances of China will come under complete control of one country, and that country Japan. These recent developments shed much light on the tremendous activities of Japan in urging upon American bankers the importance of going into partnership with her in financial activities in China. Japan has accumulated much money since the war, but not enough to finance her own needs and also those of China, so what is more natural than that she should urge upon American bankers the "Shibusawa Plan—you have the money, we have the brains, let Japan do your financing in China for you," and the present Megata Commission plan of financial cooperation in China on a fifty-fifty basis. In case America remains out of the Four-Power Group and does not extend to Japan unlimited financial resources for Japan to use in China, it might bring about a

peculiar condition for the American banks already established in China to cope with. It would simply be a matter of Americans extending to bankers of another country the resources that would be bound to come into competition with American money coming into China through other sources. Although American bankers are more or less *new* in the field of International Finance, we must give them credit for seeing the fallacy of any such form of financing.

At the present time the only American banking institution of any character, reliability or responsibility represented in China, is the International Banking Corporation, a branch of the American International Corporation, which is owned and controlled through the National City Bank of New York, the largest bank in America and one of the largest in the world. Although this bank has been represented in the chief ports of China for some time, it has done practically nothing to develop a banking business in China, its activities being only an exchange business. This has so reacted against American banking interests in China that many American firms in China refuse to do business with the International Banking Corporation, and it is practically safe to say that no Chinese business man would ever think of applying to many of the branches of this bank as now conducted for a commercial loan. The writer is not familiar with all of the branches of this bank in China, but he does know that the average Chinese in Shanghai, the chief commercial port of China, would consider the International Bank at that place the last possible place to go to for financial assistance regardless of his knowledge that it is part of the largest financial institution in America. This bank should either organise a separate department for handling commercial and industrial loans in China, or at least appoint commercial managers who have been trained in modern banking practice, service and courtesy—men who could and *would* work with the Chinese on a common basis in solving their financial problems. This statement is made in the fullest of good will and helpfulness, for there is no one who regrets seeing American bankers *not* taking full advantage of the present opportunity for development in the Orient along the lines that have made American domestic banking practice known all over the world, more than the average American who has lived in China and who understands the present conditions. The statement has been made, and has some foundation in truth, that American bankers in the last two years have been offered the opportunity of full financial partnership by the Chinese, but when the American bankers looked coldly on the offer the Japanese took it up.

Very few persons will dispute the fact that China in the next few years will offer the world's greatest market for commercial and industrial development. The Germans know it and the

Japanese know it. British and French bankers are certainly awake to the possibilities and are preparing accordingly. With the nightmare of foreign territorial aggressions removed, China is bound to develop after the war and the Chinese are ready and willing to meet the right-thinking foreigner more than half-way. When we are talking and writing about financial cooperation, why not consider American-Chinese cooperation. Certainly if there is a man who knows his country it is the enlightened Chinese business man and he stands ready to render fullest assistance and cooperation. It is only the foreigner who comes to China and who expects to do business in China along the same lines that he has been accustomed to doing business at home, who is disappointed; he should remember that when foreign cotton and tobacco were first introduced into China, they failed to grow and thrive, but after a few years they became acclimated and now do thrive. Many parts of America may be adapted to the Chinese silk worm, but it would require several years to produce on American soil the same quality of silk that is produced in China. The same thing was true when silk was first introduced into Europe. There is one Chinese savings bank in Shanghai that is operated on semi-foreign lines by a foreign educated Chinese that is said to have accumulated deposits in excess of three million dollars in the short space of two years. Why not bring foreign capital to China and utilize the knowledge of such Chinese bankers and business men. If Americans and other foreigners permit the finances, the politics, the native resources, the unlimited man power of this country to come completely under the control of an outside nation, it will all lead to one certain conclusion. It is not necessary to mention what that is.

J. B. P.

"The Melting Pot"

BY TONG CHEN-LANG

Class of 1918, Shanghai Baptist College

THE action of a melting pot is certainly remarkable. Worn out cans, dirty and shattered machines, broken instruments, and useless pieces of metal,—things of heterogeneous appearance and nature are cast into the pot. When the heat is applied under the pot, gradually these metallic substances are melted into one homogeneous body. From the crucible comes out a new, bright lump of metal, ready to be shaped into different useful articles.

Now, if Israel Zangwill can call the United States of America, "the Melting Pot," where the most diverse races in the world are fused into the citizens of the great American Republic,

then it must be legitimate for us to conceive of Shanghai as the great "Melting Pot" of China. The reasons are obvious. Is it not into the Crucible of Shanghai that peoples from the east and the west, from the north and the south, are poured? Is it not in the Crucible of Shanghai that so many customs, so many tongues, and so many beliefs find their places, and are daily coming into close contact and becoming fused? Is it not in the Crucible of Shanghai where Western science, introduced into China, is being fused with the old Chinese civilization?

When we realize the fact that Shanghai, as the great Crucible in China, is molding the destiny of China, we will instantly see that the Shanghai Baptist College is a small, yet very powerful "Melting Pot" within the Big Crucible of Shanghai, because our College is one of those institutions where the old and the new are melted, and where the opinions of part of the Chinese student body, the future masters of China, are being gradually formulated.

In this "Melting Pot," we have students from different localities mixing together. There are students even from Korea studying in this college. Along with the geographical differences of the students, there are brought into the "Melting Pot," various tongues, habits, customs, and *mores*, peculiar to different localities. For instance, salt food is preferred by some students; by others, slightly sweetened food is preferred. To some the wearing of foreign dress is considered abominable; by many, it is regarded as either convenient or as fashionable. The speaker of Mandarin is sometimes ridiculed by those who speak local dialects; while the Canton dialect is utterly foreign and unintelligible to the students from other parts of China. It is the duty of the alchemists, synonymous in this case to a great extent with those in the pot, on the one hand to allow room for these peculiarities and on the other hand, to form these different factors into one homogeneous compound. The only gate to the realm of true unity in China is that of mutual understanding and appreciation of the differences in human nature, and we have to reckon with the importance of this practical part of education, for, as the great sage, Socrates, puts it, "the proper study of mankind is man."

There is also going on in the "Melting Pot" of this College an amalgamation of the new and old mental attitudes. By this, I mean that students of new ideas and those clogged up with old conceptions are fused together, until they come nearer the goal of truly educated men. For instance, newly matriculated students are often surprised at our yelling and cheering, which they naturally regard as "ungentlemanly;" while the older students appreciate and enjoy this loud cheering for

a team or for a noteworthy event in the College. The proper thing to do is to have the students in the pot open-minded and willing to purge themselves of what is undesirable, and to assimilate voluntarily the "light and the truth." Instead of becoming more estranged day by day, the classes of students will have to get nearer to each other in the process of amalgamation, so that when they get out from the pot, they will carry with them the right attitude toward *Life* and will be armed with the "guns of righteousness" and the "bullets of truth" to fight against the multifarious social evils that are prevalent outside of this pot.

Again, besides mixing up the geographical and social differences, and amalgamating the new and old mental attitudes, one must also see to it that there will result a harmonious fusion of the Oriental and Occidental civilizations. As our Melting Pot is situated at the mouth of the Yangtze River, where ships, loaded with ideas, from every part of the world, sail by, students here are surely privileged in being able to obtain at first hand Western knowledge with comparative ease. With our great privileges, however, comes our great responsibility. We see that the old current of ancestor worship is always struggling with the new current of posterity worship. Representative ideas in politics are colliding with the conception of the rule of some "all-wise sages." The conflict between conservatism and progressive ideas is incessantly going on, and the silent war between Confucianism and Christianity is also being continually waged. So we have to unite chemically the Occidental elements of culture with the age-old Oriental elements in a careful manner, lest there will happen unexpected explosions or the total rejection of either culture by some. Although we must exercise the greatest care in the compounding of the Western and Eastern civilizations, yet we hold that these can be fused together successfully. We hold the view as expressed by Rudyard Kipling, "East is East, and West is West, and never the twain shall meet," as utterly erroneous. Because of the fundamental truth that "human nature is one," we ought to assimilate the best of the Western culture, and replace the old Chinese ideas that are detrimental to the progress of China with the best of the West. This "give-and-take" process of assimilation will surely bring immense good to those in the "Melting Pot," and to those outside of the Pot as well. Therefore, let us, the students of the College, with hearty appreciation of "the truth and nothing but the truth" and absolute open-mindedness, strive to assimilate thoroughly the best in the Pot, so that when we get out of the Pot, we will be enabled to stand firmly on our own feet with a cosmopolitan view and an unflinching spirit of love for truth,

and be enabled too, in the words of John Ruskin, "not merely do the right things, but enjoy the right things,—not merely to be pure, but to love purity,—not merely to be just, but to hunger and thirst after justice."—From "*The Voice*."

America After the War

BY AN AMERICAN JURIST*

I

WHEN the national authorities acted and America became a belligerent in one of the most stupendous wars in history, the duty of Americans to their country was clear; they were bound to sustain the successful prosecution of the war by every legitimate means in their power. Nevertheless, without impropriety they may continue to differ concerning the ends and the ultimate effects of the war on the future of the nation and on civilization in general. The right to freedom of opinion does not, however, abrogate the duty of an American not to embarrass his Government by useless discussion. No further debate, for example, concerning the propriety of a war is admissible in any orderly State after war is once duly declared. The laws which underlie national existence do not permit individual or domestic opposition to the national authority in time of war. But the liberty postulated of a republic does permit a reasonable discussion, in the abstract, of the future national problems affected by the war.

All modern wars between nations are in the last analysis founded on national interest and national honor, which are almost identical terms. Other causes may be assigned by political parties, and in popular Governments other causes are often necessarily assigned when the citizenship is indifferent to the national interest. The United States had an ample *casus belli* on which to found a declaration of war against Germany. The conduct of Germany prior to 1917 had violated the principal law of war, *jura belli*, to the great injury of the American nation. The wonder is that American politicians and even the national authorities so long absolutely ignored or tolerated what was so generally apparent. But underneath all the causes avowed for America's entering the war lay that mainspring of national action, the national safety and the national interest. Prior to 1914 it had been long foreseen by thoughtful men that America would sooner or later be obliged to enter on a war with Germany. The present time was certainly an opportune time for America to begin hostilities which were inevitable. Germany was known long anterior to the present war to regard with invidious eyes this hemisphere, its institutions, its pretensions, and its peculiar and phenomenal development. It should be confessed that America in the past has not been most favorably regarded by European Governments. Between the political thought of Europe and the political thought of America lies a great abyss, deeper far than the separating seas. Only time can satisfactorily bridge this chasm. Between Germany and America in particular there has long been a latent misunderstanding. Since 1870, given an opportune moment and American interests would

* This is the first of a series of important articles on a subject of vital interest, originally appearing in *The New York Times*.

have been unhesitatingly assailed by Germany with all the force and power it could command. For this reason, if for no other, it was the interest of the American Government to meet the inevitable issue with Germany at least as soon as it did, and it is its duty to wage the war with all the power and force it can command.

Some of the provocative causes so ably stated by President Wilson in his address to Congress April 2, 1917, and assigned as reasons for the entrance of America into a foreign war, have not become of less moment now that America is at war. Their indirect purpose was the conviction of those Americans who think little concerning the laws which control the struggles for human and national existence. That America was justified in her declaration of war for many reasons not stated by the President the world, in the end, will concede. Her imperiled national interests alone afforded ample justification for such a declaration. But in pragmatic England and in practical America political and national movements are singularly promoted by sentimental considerations, sometimes pertinent, at others irrelevant, but always skillfully manipulated by those more discerning public men who have closer at heart the national interests and well-being, and who themselves need no other incentive besides the national interests for even such an extreme action as public war.

For the honor of humanity it is sad to have to admit that sentiment of itself is never a valid reason of state for extreme national measures. In the minds of statesmen of any country sentiment is not the real reason for war, yet it is often made use of by public men in order to influence some desired public action. Patriotism is not a sentiment. It is to belittle the nobility of mankind to affirm that the love of God, of family, of country, of liberty and justice is a sentiment. This natural affection is *a priori* and inborn; it is dictated by the sense of self-preservation; it is an elementary principle of being. For country, family, and liberty men will fight until the end of time. In well-constructed human beings sentiment plays a minor part. At so grave a time as this Americans need no such artificial stimulus as sentiment to induce them to support their Government in an international issue involving the safety of their country, their families, and their liberty. As is the case with most abstractions, sentiment would not at any time be a safe criterion for public measures. It is as often ill founded as well founded, and, consequently, it is never a prudent or a deliberate reason for the great finality of a nation. It is the national interest and honor alone which, in the end, control the external actions of a State. In any discussion of the problems involved in this war sentiment, therefore, should be allowed to play only a minor part. Alliances between nations are not determined by considerations of sentiment. Common interests and advantages for the time being afford the sufficient inducement for either defensive or offensive alliances of nations.

Since the ascent of Prussia to the hegemony and direction of Germany. English public men have been with reason profoundly disturbed. They have seen with disquietude the long commercial supremacy of England challenged with effect by Germany; they have seen the colonial policy of England and the integrity of its widely extended empire frequently menaced by unmistakable overtures. Indeed, for the

last fifty years thinking men in England and elsewhere have foreseen that a struggle between the English and the German Empires was inevitable. Men in both nations have long been shouting "*Carthago delenda est!*" to the increasing discomfiture of the rest of the world. Both Germany and England have in their own way silently prepared for the struggle, indirectly by alliances and international conversations, and directly by increased armaments either on the land or on the seas. It would have been far better for the Entente Allies if England had not confined her preliminary preparations so largely to the seas. Her allies have been forced to bear the brunt of her oversight. Indeed, it would have been far less costly to the British Empire itself had England's preparations on land kept better step with the pace of the German Empire. Mr. Lloyd George has lately admitted that England somewhat neglected the obvious duty to arm on land, and that the neglect would not occur again. England's excuse for neglect is no mystery. She used her national resources the better to extend for the time being her challenged commercial supremacy.

In so far as America was concerned, England's increased armament was never disquieting. All the other external actions of England were not, however, so reassuring to America. Anterior to the war of 1914, many English statesmen endeavored to come to an understanding with Germany. In such a possible understanding lurked the 'greatest peril to this country. As existing national alliances and ententes are very temporary, it is thought by some public men, even in England's own empire, this country has not yet escaped all ultimate danger of such an association. Regardless of that now remote possibility, the interest of America in the present conflict unquestionably lies with England and her allies. To aid France Cardinal Richelieu did not hesitate to promote Protestantism. He was a statesman of the first order. Any minatory combinations of the great powers which the future may unfold are too remote to furnish ground for any hesitancy on the part of America to cooperate heartily with England and her allies throughout the present war. Nevertheless the American aims in the final issues of the war are not and cannot be identical with the ends of England. In Asia their separate interests have of late widely diverged. It is reasonably clear that the pronounced aims of Mr. Lloyd George are not even now the aims of most of the other leading public men of England. It is therefore safe to predict that the program of Mr. Lloyd George will not be prominent in the final adjustments of the pending war by the powers.

As to the respective merits of the two leading belligerents, England and Germany, in the war of 1914, America has not hesitated to form an opinion. England is a free and a great country. Her public men are far more astute in the business of government than the German public men or any other public men. Even the English colonial empire, the duration of which is much involved in this war, has, since the independence of America, been admirably administered in the main, and the high commercial principles applied in colonial administration have produced good results. If we except the loss of liberty and independence of some of the subject populations of England, there has been little to condemn in the English colonial system. In all her colonies England has had since 1783 more regard for justice and human

rights than has ever been displayed by any other colonial system. It is this fact which has made the dependent status tolerable in the English colonies and dependencies, and in several instances even desirable for them. It is the general opinion in America that the colonial system of England has for a century been more nearly perfect than any other colonial system known to history. There is not, however, a general concession in America that the English colonial system either in India or Egypt is abstractly justifiable. But taking the English colonial system as it is, this country, as a whole, has not viewed with favor the desires of Germany to disrupt or partition it.

It is not extreme to affirm that the ambition of Germany to enter the ranks of the great colonial powers has been contemplated with disfavor, not only in America, but by the entire non-Germanic world. America in the main distrusts, with or without sound reason, all colonial systems whatever, but particularly the German. Of those existing it undoubtedly favors the British. American sympathies with the colonial system of England have in the pending conflict been much promoted by the conviction that the Germans have since 1914 deliberately violated the laws of war, laboriously built up since the time of Grotius. The early attempt of England to starve, by a new system of blockade, the civilian population of Germany did not meet with prompt condemnation in America because of the coarse German methods of warfare and the instinctive conviction of Americans that Germany was as hostile to America as to England. It was foreseen from the outset that the war of 1914, beyond all other modern wars, was bound to be a war *a outrance*, and that American interests were likely to be gravely imperiled by the leading belligerents. The President and the present Government were evidently from the beginning deeply concerned, and they acted with caution and uniform discretion. As the sequel showed, their concern was well founded.

Americans are not a thoughtless people, and they are now beginning to think of the future, after the present war shall end. That the past alliances between nations have not been of long duration history demonstrates to them. At present America finds herself engaged on the side of four or five powers of the first rank; some of them have long been friendly to America; others not uniformly so. The alliance, or, if preferred, the present co-ordination of America with the Entente Powers, is entirely fortuitous; it is pursuant to no treaty, or even international conversation. It is dictated as all other national arrangements and alliances have, in fact, been dictated, solely by the best interests for the time being and the supposed safety of the allied countries. All such alliances are, at best, but temporary. In the past England and France have more often been enemies than allies. America and England have heretofore in the more general conflicts of the world been uniformly enemies. France and Russia have in turn been enemies and allies. Prussia and England have been both allies and enemies. France and Prussia have been allied against England, while Austria, France, and Russia have been allies against England and Prussia combined. The past combinations, indeed, have been very curious and inconsistent. In each instance the supposed interest of the allies alone governed. The course of history never stops. What has been will be again.

That the policy of America in the present war should be formulated by its statesmen, and not by its politicians, is evident. Statesmen govern a country with an eye to the future good of the nation. Politicians are mere opportunists. The difference between them is marked. Taking into consideration the brevity of all international alliances, the imperative duty of American statesmen is to see to it first that in the course of a temporary alliance with European powers the best interests of the American Nation are not imperiled. There are with the allies of America outstanding problems of grave importance. Any error in regard to them will inflict untold miseries upon posterity. Most international alliances, while necessary, are full of ultimate dangers. For this reason European alliances have not been heretofore favored in America. That they have now become necessary and must long continue is generally admitted, although it is a departure from an ancient tradition. Unintentionally, America has against her will at last been forced to enter a new and difficult foreign arena. The great question is, will it adequately prepare for the new responsibilities which the entrance entails? If it does not, the future of America will be unnecessarily jeopardized and the natural course of American history will be much influenced.

To the world in general the "United States" *par excellence* is known as "America." In the course of these papers America has therefore been accepted as the more familiar title of the United States. Only in some instances, where greater particularity was essential to clarity, has the official designation been employed.

The inconsistent alliances between European countries are enumerated by a recent writer as follows:

"Alliances de la Bourgogne et de l'Angleterre contre la France, puis de la Bourgogne et de la France contre l'Angleterre; de la France, de Venise et de la Turquie contre l'Autriche et l'Espagne; de la France, de la Saxe et du Palatinat contre l'Autriche; de la France, de la Suede et de Pays-Bas contre l'Espagne et l'Autriche; de la France et de la Prusse contre l'Autriche et l'Angleterre; puis de l'Autriche, de la France, de la Suede la Russie contre la Prusse et l'Angleterre; de la France, de l'Espagne et des Etats-Unis contre l'Angleterre; de toutes les nations de l'Europe contre la France; de la France, de l'Angleterre et du Piemont contre la Russie; de la France et de l'Italie contre l'Autriche; entente morale—ou immorale—de la Prusse, de l'Angleterre et de la France contre l'Autriche; alliance de la Prusse et des Etats de l'Allemagne du nord, moralement soutenus par l'Angleterre, contre la France; de la France et de la Russie contre l'Allemagne, l'Autriche et l'Italie avec l'Angleterre a l'arriere-plan; du Japon et de l'Angleterre contre la Russie; pour aboutir a la combinaison actuelle, ou les faiseurs de phrases creuses voient la lutte supremement la 'civilisation' et la 'barbarie', ou les esprits avertis ne voient qu'un forme nouvelle et intense du conflit de interets, qui divisent l'Europe et le monde." ["Hier, Aujourd'hui, Demain," Bourassa.]

The alliances of Burgundy and England against France, then of Burgundy and France against England; of France, Venice, and Turkey against Austria and Spain; of France, Saxony, and the Palatinate against Austria; of France, Sweden, and the Netherlands against Spain and Austria; of France and Prussia against Austria and England, then of Austria, France, Sweden, and Russia against Prussia and England; of France, Spain, and the United States against England; of all the nations of Europe against France; of France, England, and Piedmont against Russia; of France and Italy against Austria; the moral or immoral entente of Prussia, England, and France against Austria; alliance of Prussia and the North German States, morally aided by England, against France; of France and Russia against Germany, Austria, and Italy, with England in the background; of Japan and England against Russia; in order to bring about the present combination, in which fabricators of empty phrases see the supreme struggle between "civilization" and "barbarism," in which well informed minds see only a new and intense form of a conflict of interests which divide Europe and the world. ["Yesterday, Today, Tomorrow," Bourassa.]



Week's News Summary

THE WAR

February 5. The Anchor Line steamer *Tuscania*, carrying American troops, is torpedoed and sunk off the coast of Ireland; more than a hundred American troops are lost.

February 9. A treaty of peace is signed between Germany and the Ukraine Rada (South Russia); the frontiers existing before the war between Austria-Hungary and the Ukraine are to be restored, while further north a provisional line is fixed which will be delimited by a mixed commission; the treaty provides for the immediate exchange of agricultural and industrial products, the prices to be regulated by a joint commission at fixed rates of exchange; the London Press generally regards the conclusion of this separate peace as a severe blow to Russia; the German Press predicts that the reign of Trotsky (the Bolsheviki leader) will now soon be brought to an end.

February 10. It transpires that Rumania was given an ultimatum by Germany on February 6 to negotiate for peace within four days.

February 11. The French and British Headquarters on the Western front report increasingly violent bombardments by German artillery.

CHINA

February 13. Kuo Tsung-chi, the newly appointed president of the Chinese Eastern Railway, has taken up the duties of his office at Harbin; General Horvath, the Russian Administrator of the Line, has replied to a request from the Bolsheviki Commissioner of Communications to proceed to Petrograd that it was impossible for him to leave Harbin owing to the arrival of the newly-appointed Chinese president.

JAPAN

February 9. The gunboat *Saga* leaves Sadebo for the Upper Yangtze.

February 12. The House of Representatives passes the budget as amended by the Seiyukai, whereby the Government's estimates are curtailed by Yen 2,000,000.

February 14. The resolution introduced by the Ken-seikai, the second largest party on the Lower House, with the object of registering a lack of confidence in the Terauchi government is defeated, the Government receiving the full support of the most numerous party, the Seiyukai.

GENERAL

February 5. The Bolsheviki Government issues a decree at Petrograd separating the Russian Church and State, abolishing the privileges based on religious belief and the restrictions on liberty of conscience, suppressing separate religious schools and proclaiming that all church property is to be confiscated on the ground that it really belongs to the people.

February 6. There is still great disaffection among German workingmen and telegrams from Berlin state that a bomb was thrown at the Imperial Palace by strikers last Saturday evening.

February 10. Bertrand Russell, well-known in Great Britain as a pacifist, is sentenced to six months

imprisonment for publishing statements calculated to prejudice the relations between Great Britain and America; Mr. Russell had described the American army as strike-breakers.

February 11. President Wilson, in the course of a long Message to the U. S. Congress, states that the United States has no desire to interfere in European affairs or to act as arbiter in European territorial disputes. But America would never turn back from a course chosen upon principle; America's whole strength would be put into this war of emancipation, and she would not turn back. President Wilson mentioned that one faction in Germany was sending millions to death to prevent a just decision, and enunciated the following principles of an eventual settlement: (1) That each part of the final settlement must be based upon the essential justice of that particular case and upon such adjustments as are most likely to bring a peace that will be permanent; (2) That peoples and provinces are not to be bartered about from sovereignty to sovereignty as if they were mere chattels and pawns in a game, even the great game, now forever discredited, of the balance of power; but that, (3) Every territorial settlement involved in this war must be made in the interest and for the benefit of the populations concerned, and not as a part of any mere adjustment or compromise of claims amongst rival States; and (4) That all well-defined national aspirations shall be accorded the utmost satisfaction that can be accorded them without introducing new or perpetuating old elements of discord and antagonism that would be likely in time to break the peace of Europe and consequently of the world.—The death is announced at Constantinople of Abdul Hamid, former Sultan of Turkey, from inflammation of the lungs, at the age of 76.

America

It was announced at Washington, D. C., early in January that a new issue of U. S. bonds, to be known as the Third Liberty Loan, will be issued during the month of February, the exact date to be announced later.

Charles R. Crane, member of the Root Commission to Russia and one of the American authorities on that country, told President Wilson at Washington, D. C., January 2, that wonderful progress is being made on the Russian railway system, particularly the Trans-Siberian line, by American railroad men. According to Mr. Crane, the men who are actually at work on the operation and rebuilding of the Russian lines are attending strictly to business and taking no part in any internal movement.

The American soldier is wearing seven league boots these days. Some idea of how quickly the continent is being spanned by the khaki contingent can be obtained from a statement by local officials of the Railroad's War Board, that 8,000 soldiers were moved last month from the Pacific to the Atlantic, 3,700 miles, in just six and one-half days. The men carried all their equipment with them and were provided with sleeping cars by the Pullman company. The trains operated in sixteen sections and consisted of twelve tourist cars and two baggage cars. There were five hundred men to a train.

The United States Supreme Court, January 7, passed upon seven cases arising under the selective draft law, and decided all excepting those involving the charge of conspiracy adversely to the men drafted or subject to draft. The constitutionality of the Draft act was sustained against every contention. Several times in the opinion, which was written by the Chief Justice, arguments made for the drafted men were characterized as "absolutely without merit." The conspiracy cases, in which Emma Goldman and Alexander Berkman were defendants in the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York, were held for further consideration.

Men and Events

R. A. Frost, a member of the American Bar who has been practising at Hankow for more than a decade, was a visitor to Shanghai during the week.

C. L. Bromley of the Shanghai Baptist Theological School will address the American Song Service on Sunday, February 17, at 4:30 p.m. There will be special music.

The premises occupied by the German firm, Melchers and Co., at 7-8 French Bund, Shanghai, were sealed up last Saturday afternoon by order of the French authorities.

The death occurred at the Shanghai General Hospital, February 11, of Sydney Wheeler, sub-accountant of the Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation, at the age of 40.

W. Sheldon Ridge, formerly the editor of *The National Review* (Shanghai), delivered a lecture at the American Legation, Peking, February 7, on the subject, "When We Came To China."

The American Legation has received a telegram from the Department of State to the effect that Julean Arnold has been designated by the American Red Cross as organizer of chapters in China.

Thus the *Kansas City Star*:—"Now that there are no secrets between us and Japan, would she mind telling us in confidence how we can fix rice so the children will eat it without cream, sauce or raisins?"

The Office of the American Delegation to the China Customs Tariff Revision Commission has been moved to 405 Avenue Joffre, telephone West 169, where Julean Arnold and John K. Sague and their families have taken up their residence.

The funeral took place during the week of W. R. Kahler, the oldest newspaper man in Shanghai. He died at the age of 70, and was the author of several books on Chinese life, but was best known locally as an authority on the Hangchow bore.

The National Commercial Bank, Ltd., formerly known as the Chekiang Hsin Ni Bank, began business yesterday in its new home at 14 Peking Road, Shanghai, the event being marked by a reception in the afternoon between 2 and 4 o'clock.

The *North China Daily News* (Shanghai) of yesterday contained an appreciative note on the services of one of its oldest Chinese compositors, whose death

took place last Monday. He had served the paper for 47 years and had the distinction of not having missed a day from work during the last four decades.

A cable received at Manila end of last month by the Philippine Government from Washington gave the information that President Wilson had signed the bill which authorises him to call into the Federal service of the United States a division of approximately 27,000 Filipino troops.

Albert P. Peck, an American citizen resident in China for a quarter of a century, was a passenger from Yokohama, February 3, en route to France, via America, where he will superintend the work of Chinese laborers. He is the father of Willys R. Peck, American Consul at Tsingtao, and speaks the Chinese language fluently.

The handsome new steel and concrete structure of the Yangtze Insurance Association on the Bund—the tallest in Shanghai—is rapidly approaching completion, practically all the exterior work being finished. This new building throws into strong relief the weather-beaten and rather dilapidated old office buildings adjoining it on both sides.

The attacks on foreign vessels on the Upper Yangtze still continue, the latest incidents of this sort to be reported being that the British gunboats *Snipe* and *Woodcock* were fired on while escorting merchant steamers. It is stated that the *Woodcock* when fired on, responded with several telling shots, killing three of the attackers on shore and wounding several others.

The second annual meeting of the newly formed Shantung-Honan Educational Association was held at Taianfu February 5 and 6. A total of over sixty delegates were registered from the foreign middle and primary schools of the two provinces. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, R. C. Wells, Weihsien; Secretary (Chinese), Y. D. Wong, Tsinanfu; Secretary (English), P. O. Hanson, Taianfu; Treasurer, W. O. Mawson, Taianfu.

Shanghai experienced a fairly strong earthquake shock about 2 o'clock on the afternoon of February 13. The tremor lasted more than half a minute. Siccawei Observatory reports that this is the strongest shock that has occurred in Shanghai during the past twelve years. Owners of the new "sky-scrapers" in Shanghai, and those who contemplate building others, must always reckon with the possibility that similar but heavier quakes are likely to occur in this region and that in such an event their buildings are likely to be seriously damaged. Correspondents at Hangchow, Soochow and other interior points, state that the earthquake was distinctly felt in those places.

The Japan Chronicle (Kobe), after relating that W. T. R. Preston, the Canadian Trade Commissioner, who some years ago brought a successful action against that paper for libel, recently had some difficulties at Witley Camp, Surrey, where he was temporarily detained by the authorities in connection with a protest he had made at the way in which a poll was being conducted and as a result of which Mr. Preston has stated that he intended to bring an action against those concerned, comments as follows: "Mr. Preston has a great inclination for the bringing of actions in every country except Canada, where he is well known."

The Kobe Municipality has decided to charge a "flat" rate on its street cars in future, that is, there is a fixed fare for one trip regardless of its length. The new Kobe scheme contrasts with the one in use at Shanghai where there is a carefully graduated scale of fares according to distance travelled, the routes being divided into small sections. In Dairen still another system of collecting fares is in force. There a ticket is issued good for half an hour, the holder having the privilege of traveling on any line he likes in any direction and as far as he chooses within the limit of time; for a slightly higher charge tickets available for one hour are issued.

Judgment has been given by the Hongkong Marine Court in a case in which the captain of a ship had brought charges against the chief officer because the latter had forcibly taken over command of the ship *Manapouri* on November 12, 1917. The chief officer, who, by the way, has succeeded the former master in command of the ship since the incident took place, alleged that the captain was under the influence of liquor, and states that the reason he took charge was because the ship was in danger. The Court in giving judgment stated that there was no proof of the allegation that the captain was under the influence of liquor, but in view of the fact that the master's conduct after the trouble was over was contemptible and detrimental to good order and in view of the chief officer's excellent service during 30 years, the Court dismissed the charge but administered a caution.

Bookings for the American Co., S. V. C., Minstrels on Washington's Birthday and February 23 at the Olympic have been very large. Practically the entire house has been sold out since it became noised about that Director Jack Raynes, formerly of the Primrose and Dockstader Minstrels, had secured the services of A. S. Glemby, who played the leading part for several seasons on the Keith circuit in Gus Edward's famous "Song Revue." One of the cleverest darky skits in the entire show is Glemby and Wimsatt's darktown dialogue. No Allied War Relief entertainment in recent years has offered such a wide variety of real professional talent. Three surprise features are promised that lift the Minstrels well out of the amateur class. The program is unique for Shanghai, with local hits and twenty-two croony, oldtime Southern melodies by a chorus of sixty-three, especially trained by Director Raynes.

Plans are on foot in America to utilize more fully the electric generating possibilities of the Niagara River. By agreement between the United States and Canada made several years ago, the amount of water that was to be diverted from the Falls themselves was restricted, in deference to the popular wish that the scenic value of this grand waterfall should not be destroyed. The present plan is to dam up the river below the Falls, where there are precipitous banks on both sides; the result of this new plan would be to destroy the famous Whirlpool Rapids, but the engineers promise that they will provide new rapids further down the river which will, if anything, exceed the existing ones in their grandeur. The damming operations are estimated to occupy three years and approximately two million horsepower is to be generated. Niagara Falls is the center of America's electro-chemical industry and this is of the greatest importance for the successful outcome of America's war operations. Nitrogen is manufactured from the atmosphere at Niagara on an extensive scale.

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Women's Work

American War Relief Association

Mrs. W. L. Merriman, President of the American War Relief Association of Shanghai, left to-day for a short trip to Japan. A list of names of the people having in charge the various departments connected with the work rooms is posted in the Work Rooms, 18B Kiangse Road, and each person can supply any information desired. The Work Rooms were closed on Monday, February 11.

Excellent Results from Red Cross Christmas Drive

In a letter from the National Red Cross Headquarters in Washington to Mrs. Reinsch, wife of the American Minister, Mr. Otis H. Cutler, Manager for the Territorial, Insular and Foreign Division, writes as follows:

"We are all very happy at the results of the Christmas Drive, which, according to latest reports, has increased the membership of the American Red Cross from 6,000,000 to over 20,000,000 persons.

"I am particularly gratified at the splendid help that has come from the Fourteenth Division at this time. It means a lot to us at home to find such ready and generous cooperation in a movement such as the Christmas Drive; especially when we consider that our Division is so new and that time allowed the sending of only cabled instructions concerning the Drive.

"The Drive has brought us to date 29,419 Christmas memberships. Other membership activities during November and December produced 17,346 memberships. Our Division's increase since November 1, 1917, has therefore been 46,765 members. The Christmas Drive has produced 168 per cent more members than the work of November and December, of which we are also very proud.

"The cabled returns have been interesting and have indicated that not only Americans but friends from many nations are interested in supporting the work of our organisation.

"H. D. Gibson, General Manager of the Red Cross, says of the Christmas Drive:

"It is wonderful and one of the most inspiring things that I have ever seen work out in my whole life. I am rejoicing over the great success of the whole movement. I think we can all of us enter the coming year in the firm conviction that we are going to develop a greater Red Cross and be a part of an organisation which will be a credit to the country."

American War Relief in Japan

Nine cases of supplies valued at Yen 2,316 were shipped to San Francisco by the American War Relief Workers of Japan on the liner Venezuela, February 8. This is considered a large shipment for the American women of Japan. The supplies will be sent to New York, and through the courtesy of the Pacific Mail they are being shipped from Yokohama free of freight charges.

An American Men's Bandage Rolling Club has been organized in Tokio. On February 5 they met at the home of Dr. Doremus Scudder, where Mr. John A. Roberts was elected secretary. The Club meets every Friday evening.

Women Ask Open Door for Chinese

Owing to the fact that by the terms of the existing order-in-council which forbids the entry of cheap labor into the Province, the farmers are very seriously handicapped in their effort to assist in the greater production movement, the Local Council of Women, appreciating the importance of the problem, passed a resolution asking for the removal of this embargo at its monthly meeting held yesterday afternoon at the Y. W. C. A. The motion, which will be forwarded to the National Council of Women to be brought before the Dominion Government, reads as follows:

"Whereas, owing to the shortage of farm labor in British Columbia and the burden laid upon Canada to supply food to the Allies;

"Be it resolved, that we, the Local Council of Women, ask the Government for restricted Chinese farm labor, this labor to be brought into the country for

the period of the war on an indenture plan, with due protection to the labor unions."

The viewpoint of the farmer, together with the suggestion concerning the eligibility of returned soldiers for agricultural work, were presented by several members in the general discussion that followed the introduction of the motion. Mrs. Schofield emphasized the fact that more thoughtful consideration should be given to the need of supplying the Allies with food than to the more selfish personal concern.

Far Eastern Press Opinion

German Spies and Agents in the Far East

From the Manchuria Daily News (Dairen)

The internal disturbances in Russia and the utter absence of patrol on the German-Russian front have afforded to the German agents and spies an excellent outlet to the Far East, and suspicious-looking foreigners are seen coming out to the Orient *via* the trans-Siberian route. In Japan the police and gendarmery services are on the alert to watch the movements of these suspicious-looking foreigners. We hear that a few of them were caught while travelling on the S.M.R. Lines and were removed out of mischief.

Their base of operation in the Far East is Shanghai. Tsinan is said to be furnishing to them a convenient foothold.

In South Manchuria there are few foreigners and the appearance of any strangers will draw attention, and South Manchuria makes to them a very unattractive and at the same time risky place.

The German Menace in Japanese Eyes

From the Miyako (Tokio)

Whether or not the Japanese Government has any definite plan to prevent the German influence spreading toward the East is a question even the people of this country do not know. While both the Government and the people remain undecided on this grave question, Germany has steadily been working to advance her interest toward the Far East. It is now a matter of common knowledge that beginning from Irkutsk the influence of the Bolsheviki Government has been spreading throughout Siberia and that Germany is at the back of this advancing influence. German spies have penetrated not only to Siberia but as near to us as South Manchuria.

It is reported that the anti-Japanese agitation of German spies in South Manchuria has already been so successful that the lives and property of our people in Manchuria are no longer safe. Many cases of acute danger have been reported. And yet both our Government and people are apparently not very seriously concerned with this pressing menace.

Although the peace negotiations between Germany and Russia are now in a state of deadlock, there is no doubt but that the German influence is daily spreading in the business circles of Russia. The wealth of southern Russia is fast being exploited by the Germans for the purpose of maintaining their strength against the Allies. The way the German influence is working havoc in Russia is similar in spirit to the conduct of her submarine operations. Only the submarine she is using in Russia is an unarmed submarine.

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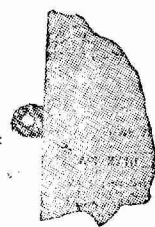
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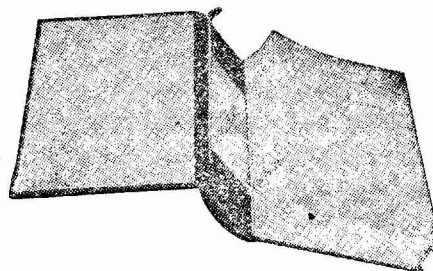
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It is further reported that the German war prisoners recently held a great meeting in Moscow. It shows how the German influence is rampant in the very heart of Russia, which seems to have lost all means of control. Similar exercise of influence is occurring among the German war prisoners in Siberia. All this is an unmistakable sign that the German influence is spreading to the Far East. The situation no longer permits our inactivity under the pretext of watchful waiting. Our Government authorities should now take some decisive step so that this country shall not betray the confidence of the Allies.

Japan is Ruled by Old Men

From The Japan Advertiser (Tokio)

Nothing is easier to prove than this statement. To begin with, the three most widely known men, whose names are remembered instantly, are old. Prince Yamagata, at the age of eighty-three, is still the center of political influence. Baron Shibusawa, though he announced his intention of retiring from active life last year at the age of seventy-seven, is still constantly dragged out to the forefront of public affairs. Marquis Okuma, who upon recovery from his recent illness proclaimed that he would henceforth call himself an old man, is now seventy-nine years old and has so far always been at the vortex of social and political life.

These men are really old, and nobody believes that left to themselves they could do much more, but nothing of any great moment has ever actually been accomplished or even tried without the assistance of their influence. It is certain that nobody could at present take their places in the public life of Japan... We may well wonder what is the significance of this reign of old age. Is it a sign that Japan is getting old? Is it a sign that she has passed the first period of her manhood in her national existence and that the next period has not yet dawned upon her? Or is it that the old Japan is jealous of the new spirit and is holding it checked and stifled? Or is it that the vitality of the new Japan about to be born is so weak that it can not successfully supersede the old and worn out order? Probably the true explanation of the present reign of old age lies partly in each of these reasons. It is true that the old bureaucracy is almost nervously suspicious of the democratic spirit of the rising generation, and at the same time it is also true that the bureaucracy still contains many men of ability and is regarded by thinking people as more efficient than any Government that might be proposed in its stead at present. On the other hand, it is true that there is a widespread and persistent voice representing the new spirit in bitterly opposing the old regime and in demanding in a vague sort of way the second revolution. It is also true that this new voice lacks the vigor and vitality of the revolutionists of the pre-Meiji era. Perhaps the transformation of the new Japan will come gradually and through a series of invisible compromises between the two opposing spirits. At any rate, some sort of transformation must come, for the old age won't live very much longer.

The "Anti-Japanese Movement" in Manchuria

From the Tokio Asahi

"The anti-Japanese agitation of the Chinese in Manchuria is of long standing, but it has never before assumed such serious proportions as at present. According to the report, the movement is not limited to the intractable natives of the region, but seems to be backed by the government authorities of Mukden and Shantung. The center of the agitation, of course, is in the treaty right of Japan to acquire land freely for the purpose of development. This treaty was signed between the two countries on May 25, 1914, and the right of our people to lease land for business and plantation purposes was definitely stipulated.

"It goes without saying that this right was secured not only for the interests of this country but also for the interests of Manchuria itself and ultimately for the interests of China in general. It is a notorious fact that ever since the signing of the treaty both the Chinese people and the Government have been trying to frustrate the practical realization of the treaty right. The object of the treaty being the mutual interest of the two countries, it would have been naturally expected that the settlement of the detailed procedures for the practical realization of the right of the treaty should be decided by the joint conference of the authorities of the two countries. But nothing of the sort was done. The Chinese authorities fixed up independently various difficult regulations concerning the actual steps to be taken for the acquisition of the right. If all these regulations are to be observed strictly, the treaty right

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has no practical effect. This is one of the important reasons why our capitalists have so far been unable to proceed with their development work as was expected at first."

But this is not all, says the *Asahi*. According to the anti-Japanese resolution adopted last month at the conference of the Chinese authorities in Shantung, the movement went further than the mere question of the treaty right. The resolution in question forbids the Association of Chinese with Japanese in business, political and military matters under the penalty of the exclusion of the offenders from Mukden. The leaders of this conference were the Governor of Mukden and the Military Governor of Shantung.

"Now," continues the *Asahi*, "the Military Governor of Shantung is under the sphere of the influence of Tuan Chi-jui, whose dependence on the Terauchi Ministry in his policy of the military subjugation of the South is a matter of common knowledge. That the man who is depending upon our assistance will not only countenance but actually encourage the anti-Japanese sentiment in Manchuria is an alarming revelation of how deeprooted is the sentiment of the Chinese against this country. It means the complete failure of the policy of the Terauchi Ministry toward China. Since the publication of the Ishii-Lansing agreement the people of this country have drawn a breath of relief, hoping that the situation in Manchuria would be secured on a firm basis. But what if our hope be frustrated by the internal condition of Manchuria itself!"

"Act Quickly in China"

From The Chugai Shogyo, (Tokio).

The political situation in China is going from bad to worse. It appears quite natural that the Japanese Government, professing as it does outwardly at least the policy of non-interference, should take an attitude of watchful waiting, but we may very well ask: wherefore are we waiting? What is the object of this waiting? If there is any sign of any influence or situation in the condition of China itself that, if left to itself, will ultimately work the salvation of China, the watchful waiting attitude of this Government may be significant. But if the Government is waiting just indifferently or because it does not know what to do, the policy of non-interference is simply the expression of incompetence and ineptitude. The present situation of China clearly shows that China herself is not able to accomplish the political unification of herself.

Japan stands between the devil and the deep sea. On the one hand the chaotic condition of China remains just as bad as it has ever been, while on the other Europe is deciding the question in which the fate of the whole world is involved and in which we have apparently no controlling influence. When peace is restored in Europe all the western powers will again be in a position to interfere in the question of the Orient, and their interference will surely make the condition of China worse than it is now and more difficult of solution. We must call on both the Government and the political parties to face the question of China unified. The political parties should abandon their reckless and disastrous attitude of exposing all the secrets of the Government, while on the other hand the Government should face the questions of the political parties in a

sincere spirit and instead of dodging issues should explain clearly what it really intends to do. The present is the best time for the country to solve the question of China. If we wait too long, this chance will slip out of our fingers irrecoverably.

The Political Situation in China

From the Peking Correspondent to the Peking & Tientsin Times, February 5

The impressions of yesterday were that the President had been discovered guilty of double dealing. The impression to-day is that Feng Kuo-chang is the victim of malicious friends who have written telegrams to which his assent has not been obtained. Whatever be the correct impression, there seems to be no doubt that His Excellency's attitude gave rise to misunderstandings. It would appear that his instincts for peace have been given undue prominence and that these have minimised to some extent his warlike declarations. Whichever is proved to be correct; there is now no doubt from his official utterances that Feng Kuo-chang means war, at least partial war, and anything to the contrary must be accepted as unofficial and unauthorised.

I learn to-day that a brigade of troops from Pukow has embarked on four China Merchants' steamers up the Yangtsze for Kiukiang and probably Hankow. General Feng Yu-shang, in command of this brigade, was originally ordered to proceed to Fukien, but like all other generals in China, being a law unto himself, he decided to take his troops to Hankow, and thither they are proceeding. General Chang Ching-yao, who has refused to lead his troops against the rebels pending clearer Governmental declarations, has now pointed out that as Yochow has fallen the Northern reinforcements for the succouring of Yochow are not properly designated, and he asks for a correction to be made. Such is China. Reaching for the shadow and losing the substance.

Pardon of Dr. Chen Chin-tao

From The Peking Leader, February 6

We are glad to announce that by a Mandate issued last night, the ex-Minister of Finance, Dr. Chen Chin-tao, has been pardoned on the recommendation of the Acting Minister of Justice, Chiang Yung, on the ground of insufficiency of evidence.

This tardy justice which has at last been done the worthy doctor, who has ever had the sympathy of right-thinking people, in his unmerited persecution and imprisonment, will no doubt be received with general satisfaction by all his friends. It comes as a fitting complement to the pardon granted the ex-monarchists Liang Shih-yi and others, and may be construed in a sense, as a concession to the South on the part of the Government.

Yochow

From the Central China Post (Hankow)

Yochow is a city belonging to the province of Hunan which the Northerners were determined to retain possession of as a defence for Hupeh, and as a jumping off point in case they wanted to regain Changsha. They therefore sent strong forces to garrison the city and neighborhood, and by all the rules of the game they ought to have held it. But the rules of the game cannot be relied on in China. The Southerners, who were the weaker party and much more poorly equipped,

have turned the Northerners out with surprising ease and are doubtless highly gratified over the performance.

It is a place of great strategic importance in being the bolt which locks the water gate of Hunan, standing, as it does, on the nose of a ridge overlooking the narrow opening through which the waters of the Tungting lake are discharged into the Yangtze so that no boat can enter or leave the province save with the permission of Yochow. It has always been a military center. Previous to the Taiping rebellion there was kept here a great supply of arms—in the shape of long spears and tower muskets—which the Taipings captured in the closing days of 1852, and arming their followers with these they swept right down to Nanking taking every city *en route* with the first rush.

Eurasians

From the Central China Post (British newspaper at Hankow)

This treatment of Eurasians as a pariah caste is entirely a British practice, and it is utterly unjust and unworthy. No other people behave in this way towards the fringes on their robe, and no decent excuse can be offered for ignoring and holding them unfit to be regarded as equals.

On the other hand there is no class which has greater claims for consideration than this one for whose existence their scornors are entirely responsible. It may be said that such a class has no right to exist, but that assertion is not worth debating in face of the fact that there never yet has been, or possibly ever will be, an intermingling of races without a generation arising of mixed blood. Nature is at the bottom of it, and one might just as well rail at the sand-laden North wind for leaving behind it a coating of dust. Railing does not alter the fact, and the dust remains to be dealt with. It may also be said, and often is said, that Eurasians as a class have all the faults of both sides of their parentage and none of the virtues. But granting this to be the case—which no sensible man will for a moment admit—who is to blame? Their mother's people have no use for them, and their father's folks despise them—on neither side is a door opened for them through which they could make their way to respected positions in life.

Come to think of it it is an extraordinary situation. It is regarded as a most honorable thing and worthy of the highest praise to establish and maintain at great expense schools and colleges for the education of natives so that they may have a better chance in life than their parents ever had, but to provide in a similar way for the Eurasian appeals to no one, although the one is partially of our blood and to the other we are under no obligation.

It is regarded as contamination for a pure blooded child to be thrown into contact with one of mixed blood no matter what the standing in life of its parents may be. We know of a case where the child of parents who occupy a highly respected position was refused admission into a British school because it had 12½% of Asiatic blood in its veins and that British. There may be some sound reason at the bottom of all this but we can think of none; to our mind it is a matter of pure pharisaical prejudice. We all originally sprang from the common working gardener.

But the stupidity of this attitude is greater than its injustice. The Eurasian, if cultivated, might be an asset of the greatest value to the Empire. Generally



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can speak the language of both parents and he is akin to both races. For this reason, whether as representing the one side of the house or the other, he has an advantage over the pure blood on either side. Given a fair chance he might prove superior to either. The superiority of the English people is frequently explained on the ground that they are a nation of cross breeds. In any case there can be no excuse for refusing the Eurasians a chance to "do their bit" in connection with the present war.

The Nude in Art—and Otherwise—in Japan

From The Japan Advertiser (Tokio)

A sight that is embarrassing to the foreigner arriving in Japan is the prevalence of naked or half naked women. Glimpses of nude women can be had very frequently even in the city of Tokio. This is especially true in summer. But nudity is most conspicuous in the country. On any summer evening any one travelling in the country will have exposed before his gaze the sight of a stark naked woman taking a bath by the wayside. Nudity may be called a special habit of the Japanese people. But curiously enough, in spite of such prevalence of actual nudity, the nude in art has never been permitted in Japan. This is a paradox, says the *Yamato* (Tokio), which discusses this subject further as follows: "Europe has the exact reverse of this paradox. We all know that the western peoples are very sensitive regarding actual nudity. But ever since the beginning of the history of art in Europe, the presentation of the nude forms of men and women seems to have its essential object. From the Vatican Palace to all the art galleries of France, England, and Germany we observe that most masterpieces of art exhibited in them are nude pictures or sculptures. In any European city we observe big nude statues standing at the entrance of the main street to receive visitors. And the most astonishing thing from our point of view is the fact that young European women, instead of being embarrassed at the sight, are prepared ardently to admire the artistic qualities of the pictures or statues. With the introduction of the western culture, nudity in art has also been introduced in Japan. The tendency has lately been growing so alarmingly that our police authorities are now very seriously concerned about it. Every year we hear of several good pictures intended for exhibition in the public art galleries being suppressed and even confiscated by the police authorities, while on the other hand, actual nudity is given scant attention by them. The mixed bathing of men and women in the public bath house has long been prevented, but even now, in private bath rooms, the bathing of stark naked men and women in the same room and at the same time is by no means uncommon. In informal celebrations we frequently see men of high social standing under the stimulus of sake stripping themselves bare and dancing before geisha girls apparently with no sentiment of embarrassment or impropriety. We wonder how this paradox is going to be solved by our police authorities."



Will Russia Repudiate Her Debt?

IN view of the enormous investments that have been made both by foreigners in the Far East, and by Chinese and Japanese, in Russian roubles and Russian securities generally, the announcement made several weeks ago that Lenin and Trotsky, the Russian Maximalist leaders, were preparing plans to repudiate the debts incurred by the Russian Imperial regime is of particular interest, and it is *apropos* to compare the situation in Russia to-day with that in France in 1789, in which year the issue of assignats was begun. Although the leaders of the French Revolution never actually repudiated the debts of the old regime they secured pretty much the same effect, as in the end the holders of the assignats found themselves the possessors of pieces of paper which were all but worthless.

The difference between the proposed Russian procedure and that actually put in practice by the French Revolutionaries was that the bond-holders enjoyed several years of hope that in the end things would turn out alright, which unfortunately for them they never did. Assignats were issued in December 1789 to the value of 400,000,000 francs and were to bear interest at 5%. In the summer of 1790 the interest was cut to 3% and eventually the interest was abolished altogether. Originally these assignats were a sort of a hybrid between money and bonds, but the Government seeing the ease with which paper money could be issued went on issuing more, so that by the summer of 1793, 3,750 millions of assignats had been issued, and by this time they had dropped to 20% of their face value, this despite the fact that there was a penalty of twenty years imprisonment for the first offence of not accepting these assignats at face value and for the second offence the death penalty was to be inflicted. But as by that time the guillotine was put into action at a wholesale rate on almost any pretext, the law had no permanent effect upon the downward course of these paper issues. By February 1796 the total issue had amounted to 45,500 millions—this in addition to several billions of counterfeits; by this time the assignats were being received at 3% of their face value. Their issue was then stopped and the government announced that they would redeem them, adopting a proposal which had been made several years previously by Pierre Joseph Cambon. What the final result was is told in the following paragraphs from the *New York Annalist*:

The methods of redemption was the paying off of the Government bonds and assignats in new forms of land bonds called *mandats territoriaux*, which had the advantage over assignats that while the latter, in original theory, were merely the preferred form of currency to be offered in payment at a sale of confiscated lands, the possession of a *mandat* entitled its possessor to take over land of equivalent value at once. The practical difficulty of such a transaction did not deter the Government from its great act of redemption of debt.

Two-thirds of the debt entered on Cambon's book were exchanged, by compulsion, for *mandats territoriaux*; and exchanged at face value. The assignats in general circulation were also exchanged for *mandats*, but at 30 to 1—ten times their value if exchanged for gold. At least, the opportunity of such exchange was

offered, and a year or so later all outstanding assignats were declared void.

The magnanimity of this offer—refunding of the debt on the books and exchange for the assignats circulating as currency of mandates at ten times their market value—depended entirely on the value of the mandates; and the skepticism with which they were regarded is shown by the fact that about 24,000,000,000 francs worth of assignats were still outstanding on May 12, 1797, the date when they were declared worthless.

In other words, about four people out of seven preferred to keep their assignats, which they knew could be used only a year or so longer, rather than exchange them for new bonds worth nominally ten times their market value. The holders of the securities enumerated in the grand livre had to take them.

As a matter of fact, the forcible entry upon land by the possessor of a mandat was out of the question, except in very unusual cases, and when citizens began to try to pay their taxes in mandates the Government refused to recognize them except at their value in the open market. This value, only six months after the first issue, and while the condemned assignats still had a few months to live, was about $1\frac{1}{2}$ cents on the dollar.

In other words, the holders of the debt of the kingdom and the early obligations of the republic had received 3 cents, and a promise to pay 33 cents at some future time (represented by the debts still entered on the public books after the compulsory redemption of the two-thirds) for every dollar which they had lent the Government. People who had taken assignats at their face value a few years before got in ultimate return about one twentieth of 1 per cent.

These figures, of course, are largely theoretical, since in practice the assignats merely circulated after the first year or two as an all but worthless currency. But that some people did lose about as heavily as that is indicated by the deep-seated distrust of all forms of Government obligation which persisted for many years in certain parts of France—traces, indeed, appearing to-day. It was the Finance Ministers of the Second Empire and the Third Republic who made France a nation of bond-holders.

The above is how France got rid of her debt. How Lenin and Trotzky hope to accomplish the feat they have not made clear.

Cotton Spinning Results at Shanghai Mills

At the annual meeting of the Yangtzepoo Cotton Mill, Ltd., held February 9, the Chairman, J. Johnstone, made an important statement on the cotton spinning situation in Shanghai saying, among other things, the following:

"I would like to explain that to safeguard the working of our mills, it is absolutely necessary to purchase and store a large quantity of cotton throughout the year. For the same weight of cotton we require 200 per cent more working capital as compared with 20 years ago. Yarn stocks likewise have appreciated 150 per cent.

"As regards future prospects, China is in such a chaotic state at the moment that it is extremely difficult to say what will eventuate. There is one thing certain, that the present policy of those in power, and those who would like to be, is preventing trading throughout the country. The people in the interior want supplies,

In the United States Court for China

In re Estate of
Cornelia Mayer Geerts,
Deceased.

Cause No. 630
Special Proceeding No. 238
(Administration)

NOTICE TO CREDITORS

Pursuant to an Order of said Court, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of Cornelia Mayer Geerts, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers, to W. H. Emberley, Administrator of her estate, on or before August 9, 1918; and all persons owing debts to said deceased are hereby notified to make payment of the same in due course to the said Administrator.

W. H. EMBERLEY,

51-A Kiangse Road,

Shanghai, China.

Shanghai, China, February 9, 1918.

but, owing to the insecurity during transit, stocks are steadily increasing in the Treaty Ports. Directly the situation becomes normal again, we shall certainly have a demand for our productions, and the high prices and difficulty of obtaining supplies from other countries lead me to hope that our products will show a fair margin of profit.

"I noticed in one of the local papers a correspondent inferred that the large profits made by the Japanese mills were mainly due to the higher percentage of preparation machinery employed in the latter as compared with that used in Chinese mills.

"Up to a certain point the argument is quite sound, but it is far from accounting for the difference in the profits made in the cotton mills of Japan and China.

"The root cause of the non-success of the Chinese mills is that it takes too much Chinese cotton to produce a bale of yarn. This is due to the excessive moisture found in Chinese cotton as compared with the cotton used by the Japanese mills.

"The difference will average about 3 per cent on the total cotton consumed. You will readily see what it means to any concern to be compelled to receive three piculs of water with every hundred piculs of cotton, and at the present time pay from Tls. 36 to 40 per picul for it.

"In making comparisons between Japan and China, another important factor must not be overlooked, and that is the cotton industry of Japan has a protected market for its products, whereas China is the dumping ground for every country. If time would permit, I might mention other matters which militate against the

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Chinese mills. As I and my predecessors have repeatedly pointed out, until the Chinese Government take drastic action as regards prohibiting the adulteration of cotton, the mills in this country will have an uphill fight as compared with the Japanese mills."

U. S. Now Supreme in World Finances

AMERICA'S ascendancy to financial supremacy in the world in the brief space of three years gives every promise of continuing after peace comes, according to the annual report of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

"It is probable that the demand by European countries," the report says, "especially Russia, France and Belgium, for building material, machinery, railway equipment and other construction and reconstruction material will be larger than during the war. Much of our new business in South and Central America, Australia and the Far East, as well as in Africa, is

expected to be permanent, especially in view of our increased purchases of raw materials and foodstuffs from these countries."

Since 1914 the flow of gold has been steadily toward the United States in payment for this country's goods, until one-third of the world's visible supply of gold is held here. Net imports of gold have amounted in three years to \$1,115,000,000 and in addition millions of dollars' worth of American securities held abroad have been returned here in exchange for merchandise. Millions also have been invested in foreign securities and Government loans and the United States has made loans to the allied Governments amounting to \$2,250,000,000 to the close of the fiscal year 1917.

"Three years ago the suggestion that the United States would soon be a creditor nation received scant respect either here or abroad," the report says. "Now speculation is turning on our future rank among creditor nations."

The fiscal year 1917 was the nation's greatest year in foreign trade, due almost entirely to higher prices and not to larger quantities.

"That higher prices are not confined to the United States but are general throughout the world is proved by the increases in the prices of imported articles," says the report.

Exports in 1917 were valued at the unprecedented sum of \$6,294,000,000, and imports were \$2,660,000,000. The exports showed an interesting feature in the growth in sales of completed manufactures, \$2,944,000,000. The tendency to increase imports of raw materials and decrease purchases of finished manufactures made a striking contrast on the other side of the ledger.

"There has been a pronounced tendency," says the report, "to buy direct from the original source of supply instead of through middlemen as heretofore."

Most of the exports went to Europe, consisting in the main of army supplies and foodstuffs, but tremendous increases were made in commerce with Latin-America, the Far East and remote parts of the world which formerly were customers of European countries. It is this new trade which the bureau is organizing to aid American manufacturers to retain after the war, and which Burwell S. Cutler, Chief of the Bureau, says can be done despite the United States becoming a belligerent, adding:

"It is confidently expected that our trade with South America, the Far East, South Africa and with Australia will not be too seriously interfered with and that we may reap in the future the benefits of having cultivated those markets so assiduously and intelligently during the last few years."

Exports to North American countries increased from \$529,000,000 in 1914, to \$1,164,000,000 in 1917, a gain of 120 per cent. Shipments to South America more than doubled, rising from \$125,000,000 to \$260,000,000. Exports to Asia increased more than threefold, from \$113,000,000 to \$380,000,000. Sales to Oceania rose from \$84,000,000 to \$111,000,000 and to Africa from \$28,000,000 to \$53,000,000.

An interesting fact recorded in the report is that war has not stimulated exports of raw materials, which are needed at home and which it is difficult to ship owing to the war, although exports of cotton showed a recovery to \$543,000,000 after the depression in the market during the first two years of the war.

For the first time in the history of the United

States, Europe took second place in selling goods in the United States. Imports of \$766,000,000 from North America during the fiscal year 1917 were greater by \$156,000,000 than the imports from Europe. The increase in purchases from North American countries was due largely to the greater value of sugar purchased from Cuba. Imports from South America and Asia showed a gain of 100 per cent over 1914.

In order to retain the advantages gained by aggressive business methods and honest dealings, the bureau is engaged in efforts to furnish reliable data on all commercial subjects and also to aid American commercial activity in every foreign field. The corps of special agents employed to investigate specialized lines in various countries has been doubled and now numbers twenty-six. Their activities have extended into South Africa, New Zealand, Australia and Oriental countries. Much information has been gathered and assorted by the bureau for the benefit of American manufacturers. A separate division for handling Far Eastern affairs has been organized, to promote commerce with nations there as the Latin-American division has stimulated trade with American republics.

America's Increased Trade with Asia

The annual report of the chief of the U. S. Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, recently issued at Washington, gives figures of the enormous increase of American trade with Asia during the first ten months of 1917.

From Asia the imports into America for the ten months were \$634,363,292, as compared with \$437,286,584, showing an increase of 45 per cent; while the exports from America were \$330,604,173, against \$287,364,051, or an increase of 15 per cent.

Before the war the highest point reached by American imports in any one year from the British East Indies was \$116,000,000. This was in 1913 and up to that time the highest annual total attained by American exports was somewhat short of \$19,000,000. Some measure of the growth of this trade during the war is afforded by the fact that for the ten months ending with last October American imports from the British East Indies reached a total of \$211,000,000, while the exports amounted to over \$33,000,000. The British returns credit exports to India and Ceylon for the nine months ending with September with a total of \$280,000,000, and show import values for the same period of \$236,000,000. In the case of Japan American trade has an immense superiority over that of the United Kingdom. For the ten months ending with October the imports came very close to \$209,000,000 while the exports reached a total in excess of \$126,000,000. Considering that before the war American imports from Japan never reached in any one year more than \$91,000,000, while the exports hung around \$55,000,000, the gain must be reckoned remarkable. In the case of Great Britain there has been a gain in imports only from Japan, the total for the nine months being \$59,000,000, against \$15,800,000 for the same period of 1914, while the exports show a decline from \$35,000,000 in 1914 to \$20,000,000 in the present year.

Of course, American foreign trade as a whole has the enormous advantage over Great Britain of being able to show a huge credit balance. The excess of

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American exports over American imports for the ten months ending with October amounted to the colossal sum of \$2,646,000,000, or more than the sum total of the imports for the same period. On the other hand, the British exports, only a little over a third of America's, fell short of the sum of British imports by \$1,251,000,000.

Chinese Iron Mines And Japanese

Owing to the trouble between the Hanyehping Company and the provincial assembly of Hupeh, the natives of Hupeh are strongly opposing the working of the iron mines at Auchen, Hupeh, on the ground that there are Japanese interests in it, while the Company insists that the iron mine at Hsiangpishan was found by the engineers and purchased from the owners without any Japanese money in it. The Ministry of Agriculture and Commerce refuses to issue the necessary permit to the Hanyehping Company for the exploitation and working of the said mine unless the people of Hupeh agree to do so. General Wong Tsan-yuan of Hupeh says that the Hanyehping Company refuses to pay the usual tonnage fee for iron and iron ores from its mines to the provincial treasury at Wuchang so that the people oppose its working of the Hsiangpishan mine. It is estimated that the Hanyehping Company owes the provincial treasury of Hupeh over one million dollars taxes for iron ores and the Hupeh government wants this to be paid immediately before the Company will be permitted to work any iron mine within its territory whether there is foreign interest in it or not. According to the reports of the Japanese engineers the iron mine of Hsiangpishan lying in the district of Anchen,

Hupei, in quality and quantity is equal to those of Fenghuangshan mine in Kiangsu so that it will be a valuable addition to the Hanyehping company which is now practically owned by the Japanese government. This is the latest news about the Anchen iron mine and this question was discussed in the general meeting of the Hanyehping Company at Shanghai quite recently. The Company recently sent three delegates from Shanghai to Peking to see Mr. Sun Pao-chi, chief director, and Mr. Tien Wen-lieh, Minister of Agriculture and Commerce, about the matter.

"Japan's Superior Position in China"

From an article in "Kokuchō" (Tokio) by the Editor of "Yorodzu" (Tokio)

The superiority of Japan's rights in China has already been acknowledged by the United States, but we must also obtain the approval of our enemy Germany in this matter. We would desire also that Great Britain, France, and Italy should simultaneously give their consent. Japan must earnestly press this point, so as to make the Powers acknowledge that Japan has the power of initiative in all questions relating to the Orient.

The reason why up to this day China cannot completely put her trust in Japan, and even occasionally shows anti-Japanese sentiments, is because the United States and the European Powers instigate the Chinese from behind. The vigorous incitement of the anti-Japanese movement in China by the Britishers, Americans, and Germans since the Tatsu-maru affair more than ten years ago has been the motive obstructing Sino-Japanese friendship until to-day. Japan must seize this opportunity by demanding suitable methods for the extinction of the movements carried on by the nationals of the three Powers for obstructing Sino-Japanese friendship.

It would be furthermore advisable for Japan to take care to submit the following demands in conjunction with the above-mentioned conditions at the coming Peace Conference, viz.:—

- (1) The opening of Vladivostok as a commercial port.
- (2) The disarmament of Harbin, Nikolaevsk, and other districts by Russia.
- (3) The repeal of the measures preventing the entry of Japanese into Australia and South Africa.
- (4) The suppression of all anti-Japanese measures in the United States, etc.

Morphine in Manchuria

The papers of Tokio, the *Jiji* in particular, have been reporting on the morphine trade of Manchuria. Morphine is imported from Japan and sold freely to Chinese in Manchuria, whose craving for it is just as inveterate as for opium. The *Jiji* blames the morphine dealers. "They are not limited to Japanese only. Many foreigners are engaged in this illegal trade, but that is no justification of the offence of the Japanese traders. The future of Manchuria must be built on a clean social condition of its inhabitants, and Japan ought to be particularly interested in securing such condition in Manchuria. The morphine trader is a public enemy and he must be exterminated by all possible means." The editor urges the need of a stricter examination by the custom-house authorities against the importation of this poisonous drug.

Commenting on opium smoking of the Chinese in Manchuria, the paper criticizes the Japanese Govern-

ment, which in Manchuria is spending annually an enormous sum of money for the encouragement of Japanese industry, but the source from which this expenditure comes is not accurately shown in the budget report of the Government. The development of Manchuria is of a paramount interest to this country and we should not grudge any expenditure for this purpose, but it must be clearly shown in the budget of the Government. We have reason to suspect that a large part of this expenditure is paid from the revenue of the opium monopoly. If this be really the case, the Government, in its effort to develop Manchuria, is simply putting the cart before the horse."

Opium

From The Peking Daily News.

A short time ago we referred to the subject of opium and then pointed out that the real end of opium could not be expected until every aspect of the opium and morphia traffic had been thoroughly dealt with and until the enactment in China of a pharmacy law that would make the sale of opium, except for medicinal purposes, illicit, and the addition to the present criminal law of a stringent and universally enforced law against the improper use of opium and of allied drugs, so that the inducement to smuggle would gradually disappear. The subject of opium is again brought to notice by the imposition of the admittedly wholly inadequate fine of five hundred gold dollars on one of the parties connected with the recent smuggling of four tons of opium into Shanghai, by the fact that there have recently been several prosecutions in the Shanghai Mixed Court of Chinese accused of selling opium retail, contrary to Municipal Regulations, and by the announcement, received in mail papers from England, that Sir Matthew Dodsworth and Lord Polwarth have recently communicated to the British Foreign Office a resolution, passed by the London Society for the Suppression of the Opium Traffic and in the same terms by the Edinburgh Anti-Opium Committee, expressing gratification at the prospect opened out by the recent agreement between the Japanese and the British Governments by which the export of morphia to Japan will henceforth be restricted to *bonafide* medical requirements.

The arrangement made is on the whole an excellent one, but it has this defect, that so far as can be seen it is only a War arrangement, lapsing on the termination of the War. The British Government is surely sick of the opium trade, and would be glad to be rid of the whole business, and it should not be a difficult thing to get it to make the present arrangement permanent; so that after the War opium preparations can still only be exported, not only to Japan but to all other countries, on consular certificate. Such an arrangement would greatly reduce the danger of smuggling into any country, either directly or by way of some intermediate country. Once this arrangement has been made, and even now, the Japanese Government could very well make it almost impossible to smuggle opium products into China, and the traffic would almost cease at once.

The Japanese Government might further show its good intentions by very strictly limiting the growth of poppy in Chosen. The growth there has only been permitted recently, and it is claimed that what is grown is solely for medicinal purposes; but the evidence goes to show that the amount grown is far in excess of medicinal requirements. We hesitate to suggest that

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for a long time to come the Japanese Government might well buy all the opium and opium derivatives that can possibly be needed for legitimate medicinal purposes from the Chinese Maritime Customs. They have four tons at the present moment that they will not know what to do with unless they destroy it, or the Shanghai Opium merchants, poverty stricken, famishing, hatless and shoeless as they are as the result of the stoppage of their trade, would doubtless be glad to dispose of some of their unexhausted stocks at quite a reasonable figure. If the Japanese authorities, in their anxiety lest the legitimate demands of the medicinal market might not be met were to make a direct deal in these quarters, instead of allowing the poppy to be grown in Chosen, where constant vigilance must be exercised, and at considerable cost, to prevent the use of the product in an illegitimate way, they would probably reduce the risk of smuggling almost to vanishing point.

Commercial and Financial Notes

The s.s. *Ataka Maru*, 5,800 tons, registered at Dairen, has been contracted to be chartered by the Robert Dollar S. S. Co. for trans-Pacific service at the rate of Yen 33 per ton deadweight. She will be delivered to the charterers next July.

The three-masted steamer *Rosewood*, 1,350 tons, one of the new wooden vessels built in America for the shipping emergency, is shortly due in Shanghai, having arrived at Yokohama February 7, after a voyage of nearly two months from Seattle via San Francisco and Honolulu. She carries over a thousand tons of lumber for Shanghai and is the first of these vessels to arrive in the Far East.

Reports from Changchun in Manchuria, where the Russian and Japanese lines meet, are to the effect that a most lively traffic in soya beans is taking place, as many as 150 carloads being shipped southward daily from that point during the past fortnight, the greater part of these coming over the Russian railway to Changchun, but still a fair quantity coming over the Kirin railway and also coming in from interior points by carts.

At the Shanghai Hotels

The following guests have registered at the Astor House Hotel during the week: Capt. A. W. Hesselbaath, E. S. Robbins; J. Canun Jr.; M. T. Smith, Soochow; R. S. Beltham, Peking; R. S. Anderson, Peking; A. H. Beltham, Pengpu; J. A. Smith, Kobe; E. M. Geibel, Hangchow; G. F. Dalton, Chinkiang; J. E. Covington; H. B. Donaldson, Peking; R. S. Homet, Tsinan; F. A. Thomas; A. Weaver Jr., New York; J. W. Alston, Pukow; A. B. Glass; G. H. Dignare; Mr. and Mrs. E. M. Heath; S. S. Wright; E. M. Harman Jr.; W. M. Monroe; M. S. H. Frank, Yokohama; Th. Allgin, Stockholm; Essler; D. F. Morrison, New York; N. Graver, Manila; J. S. Collbran, Seoul; Dr. and Mrs. S. A. Ransom; Miss Lange, Yokohama; H. L. Knight, Manila; F. W. Doggett, Soochow; J. W. Allen, Pengpu; E. F. Jones, Tsinanfu; C. G. Fry, Tsinanfu; P. H. McIntyre, Amoy; K. Cejematsu, Tokio; A. E. Marker, Hankow; P. D. Weeks, Hankow; C. J. Coantzaki; Mr. and Mrs. Van Crecyk, Saigon; H. Blouin, Hongkong; Judge Louis Lazard, Brussels; L. Correa, Manila; Mrs. H. S. Everett, Manila; Debuchi, Peking; Tokao, Nanking; H. Van San, Petrograd; Moss, Chefoo; Mrs. Moss, Chefoo; E. de Gaiffer, Peking; G. C. Kitcheng, Canton; Geo. T. Carye, Weihaiwei; F. B. Arnold, New York; J. Mournes, New York; Mr. and Mrs. J. W. de Merritt, San Francisco; J. K. Joyner, Wuhu; G. Hyman; Mrs. Henry C. Lander, Kobe; Mrs. L. Carley, Li King Loh, Peking; G. T. Moynihan, Tientsin; G. S. Eddy and wife, New York; K. Page, New York; H. A. Ault; Capt. Miller; Mrs. B. Brown; F. E. A. Shephard.

The following guests have registered at the Palace Hotel during the week: Mr. and Mrs. E. M. D. Gale, Hankow; S. M. Urbonek, Hankow; A. Bosschman, Hankow; L. R. Stadtmiller, Hangchow; Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Richardson and child, New York; E. G. Birchall, Peking; W. Horner; F. W. Doggett, Soochow; H. W. Killy, Shanghai; I. M. Iroin, Tientsin; R. G. Bucham, Tientsin; J. R. Harper, Tientsin; A. Pingrin, Tientsin; C. Moninal, Tientsin; J. Stokker, Newchwang; W. Ford, Newchwang; J. Ewing, Hongkong; Mrs. A. A. Sweetingham and child; L. C. Berthier, Peking; Mr. and Mrs. F. Pernant, Tientsin; A. Litsaniti, Tientsin; G. L. Brander, London; E. M. Lamb; E. E. Eagle, New York; J. W. Miller, Hongkong; M. Piastro, Hongkong; Mr. and Mrs. S. T. Polk, Manila; A. Mirovitch, Manila; Mr. and Mrs. H. Golding, Hongkong; G. J. Kippes, Peking; J. E. Twindell; J. A. Nardy, Tientsin; L. C. Jones, Hongkong; R. D. Pitt; Miss B. Turner; Miss E. Lister; Mrs. Webber and 2 children; C. J. Hammer, Hongkong; Mr. and Mrs. Bille, Yokohama; J. C. Christenson, Manila; C. R. Davis; G. E. Brown, Peking; S. Deas, Chingkiang; R. W. Gragg; Mr. and Mrs. T. H. Gwynne, Peking.

The following guests have registered at the Grand Hotel Kalee during the week: E. C. Kopp; Serguff, Yokohama; Mr. and Mrs. H. F. Dunster, New York; F. P. Pratt, Yokohama; Mrs. O. E. Vongehr, New York; Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Baldwin; Mr. and Mrs. C. Blomberg, Chicago; E. Murray, Amoy; Miss O. M. Hine, Nanking; O. Lied, Hongkong; Mr. and Mrs. P. A. Ichemman, Hongkong; P. Moncher, Tsingtao; Miss Cecil; Mr. and Mrs. S. Bogdonovitch, Harbin; R. Van den Berg, Ningpo; B. Green, Ningpo; G. Vossiliff, Tientsin; E. Ruhstailer, Singapore; A. Konietzky, Hongkong; P. H. Everhart; Drummond; Mrs. N. A. Takencheff; Mrs. S. Lethin; A. D. Olsen; S. H. Clement.

Putnam Weale's Latest Book on China

The Fight for the Republic in China, by B. L. Putnam Weale. New York: Dodd, Mead & Company. Shanghai: Kelly & Walsh. Mex. \$7.00.

IN no country has the struggle for the establishment of republican institutions been more pregnant with thrilling situations than has been the case in China, and the Chinese people are fortunate in having a master hand, who has lived in China practically all his life and who is in perfect sympathy with them, to tell the story to the world at large. Putnam Weale, as the author of numerous works on China, both historical and romantic, is too well-known to the world to need any introduction, and as a British subject he has endeared himself to the American reading public by the eminently fair way in which he has given the American view-point a prominent place throughout his writings. As he truly says, it is to America and to England that China looks to rehabilitate itself and to make her Republic a reality, and if they are consistent there is no reason why this democracy on the shores of the Yellow Sea should not be reinstated in the proud position it occupied twenty centuries ago when it furnished the very silks which clothed the daughters of the Caesars.

The author's method of describing the Chinese struggle for democracy is in many places truly dramatic, and illustrates the fact which becomes obvious to all readers of his book, and that includes editors living in China, that one may read the news day by day, note the appointment or the dismissal of this or that official, and yet lose sight of the real significance of the events as they occur; it is only when they are placed together in a volume like this, explained and commented upon by one who really understands the situation, that what has been happening is really made clear. Mr. Weale knows Peking as no other foreigner does and is therefore in a position to speak with authority, and the confidence that he himself has in his knowledge of the subject upon which he writes is well illustrated by the very first sentence in the Preface, which reads as follows: "This volume tells everything that the student or the casual reader needs to know about the Chinese question."

His references to the diplomats at Peking are not always complimentary, and his opinion of the foreign advisors, particularly of Yuan Shih-kai's, are even less so. In fact he says that the Republic of 1911 was declared by the actions of Western bureaucrats to be a Republic *pour rire*, a thing not to be taken seriously, and that by this false and cruel assumption they killed Yuan Shih-kai. He gives it as his opinion that in the negotiations of the Powers with the leaders of the new Republic, there was not a single trace of genuine statesmanship, not one flash of altruism except the American flash in the pan of 1913, when President Wilson refused to allow American participation in the great Reorganization Loan because he held that the terms on which it was to be granted infringed upon China's sovereign rights.

The fight for Republicanism in China, up until the day of his death, centered around the forceful personality of Yuan Shih-kai, who unfortunately in his

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later days proved himself an enemy of the cause in a most pronounced manner. Yuan's departure from this world was due to natural causes—that is, he was not assassinated—and his death obviated serious internecine strife, fiercer than any that has occurred in China since the Taiping rebellion.

The most dramatic incident in China since the original Revolution in 1911 was, of course, the attempt of Yuan to convert himself from a President into an Emperor, and Mr. Weale rather makes it appear that Yuan's head was turned by the advice given him by Dr. Goodnow, his American adviser. Of the Goodnow Memorandum the author says that it was put "to precisely those base uses which anyone with an elementary knowledge of China might have foreseen. It was simply exploited in an unscrupulous way, its recommendations being carried out in such a manner as to increase one's contempt for the men who were pushing the Monarchist plot with any means that they could seize hold of, who were not adverse from making responsible foreigners their tools." Yuan wanted the Chinese people and the world to believe that he was "elected" to be the Emperor, but it was evident at the time, and the telegrams are presented by Mr. Weale to prove that the election was a farce. It was at this time that a figure arose in Chinese history which illustrates the extraordinary role scholarship plays in China. The author says it is necessary to go back to the times of the birth of the Roman Empire and to invoke the great Cicero to understand how greatly the voice of men of recognized intellectual qualities influences the nation. In scholarly language, with a dramatic style and a fund of knowledge of the world's history seldom excelled even by Western scholars, although he is unversed in any Western language, Liang Ch'i-chao, who the author describes as the "brain" of China, at this juncture began the publication of a series of pamphlets which stirred the nation, and his now famous accusation of the Chief Executive is a document that will stand in history; it was read everywhere in China and approved; his masterly analysis of the Diaz regime in Mexico, coupled with the manner in which—always pretending to be examining the conduct of the Mexican—he stabbed at Yuan Shi-kai, won the applause of a race that delights in oblique attacks.

Mr. Weale's strictures on some of the Chinese associates of Yuan are rather severe, and it is to be hoped that the statements which he makes can be substantiated with proof, otherwise we fear that such a comment as the following concerning one of the satellites of Liang Shih-yi, (or is it Liang himself that is referred to?), who will be returning to Peking as a result of the President's recent cancellation of the order for his arrest, and naturally will exercise great influence in the Chinese capital, may cause the author to get into "hot water":

"Although this individual still posed as the leader of the movement, in reality he was nothing but the tool of a remarkable man, one Liang Shih-yi, famous throughout the country as the most unscrupulous and adroit politician the Revolution had thrown up. This person, who is known to have been gravely implicated in many assassinations, and who was the instrument used in 1912 by Yuan Shih-kai to persuade the Manchu Imperial Family to abdicate, had in a brief four years accumulated

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a vast fortune by the manipulations he had indulged in as Director-General of The Bank of Communications, an institution which, because it disposed of all the railway receipts, was always in funds even when the Central Treasury was itself empty. By making himself financially indispensable to Yuan Shih-kai he had become recognized as the power behind the Throne; for although, owing to foreign clamor, he had been dismissed from his old office of Chief Secretary to the President (which he had utilized to effect the sale of offices far and wide) he was a daily visitor to the Presidential Palace and his creatures daily pulled all the numerous strings."

It is impossible with the short space at our disposal to do justice to this admirable work, and the only way in which the reader can get an adequate idea of what it contains is to read the book itself. There is a most important chapter on the relations of Japan with the new Republic, and an interesting explanation of why it is so difficult to understand Japanese foreign policy; the fact that there are apparently two diametrically opposed policies pursued by Japan is explained by the circumstance that Japan has a carefully trained class of diplomats educated abroad to deal with Western matters, while the negotiations with China are mostly in the hands of statesmen of the older school. The interesting fact is brought out that as a result of the war China, instead of being nearly bankrupt as so many asserted, has, comparatively speaking, become one of the most debt-free countries in the world. The war in Europe has increased the

national debts of Western lands to towering heights, whereas China by comparison has a very small debt, all the smaller when worked out on a *per capita* basis, and so rapidly is history made in China that since Mr. Weale wrote his book the arguments he presents are made all the stronger by the fact that the Allies have agreed to postpone the Boxer Indemnity payment for five years; and it is a fair presumption that eventually it will be either considerably reduced or remitted entirely. As another example of how rapidly events succeed each other now-a-days in this one time easy-going land, it may be mentioned that a picture of Chang Chun, who is described as "infamous," bears the caption that "he commands a force of 30,000 men astride the Pukow Railway"; in the meantime, however, Chang has tried to emulate the Earl of Warwick by placing the Boy Emperor on the Throne at Peking, but as a result of that attempt, which turned out to be a perfect *fiasco*, he is now a refugee in the Dutch Legation at Peking. Mr. Weale brings his book to a close with an argument that it will be necessary in order to reestablish a proper balance of power in the Far East that the Korean nation, which has had a known historical existence of 1,500 years, must be reinstated in something resembling its old position. In his opinion the question is a vital one, and he argues that precisely as Poland is to be given autonomy so must Korea have the same privileges.

G. W. M.

In the United States Court for China

UNITED STATES *vs.* A JUVENILE OFFENDER.

(Filed February 9, 1918.)

SYLLABUS

1. CRIMINAL LAW: Penalties for false pretense and petit larceny in this jurisdiction may extend to one year or more.

2:—*Juvenile Offenders* are not, according to the notions of modern penology, to be treated in the same way as adults.

3:—*The Juvenile Court Law* enacted by Congress for the District of Columbia, found necessary and suitable in this jurisdiction and applied.

Chauncey P. Holcomb, Esquire, U. S. District Attorney, for the prosecution.

The accused appeared in his own behalf.

LOBINGIER, J.:

The accused, who is an American subject born in Shanghai of Filipino parentage, pleads guilty to two informations, the first charging him with

"the crime of False Pretense, in that * * * on or about the thirty-first day of January 1918, at Shanghai, in the Republic of China, and within the jurisdiction of said Court, "he" did by false pretense and intent to defraud, obtain a pair of shoes, of the value of less than thirty-five dollars."

The second charges him with

"the crime of Petit Larceny, in that * * * on or about the fifteenth day of December 1917, at a dwelling house known as 139 Paoshang Road, in Shanghai, in the Republic of China, and within the jurisdiction of said Court," he "did feloniously take and carry away a blue cloth coat, the personal property of a Chinese woman, whose name is unknown, of the value of less than thirty-five dollars."

The complaining witnesses in each cause are defendant's father and mother each of whom, testifying on the question of the proper penalty, relates a harrowing story of youthful incorrigibility and lawless, irresponsible conduct for which there appears to be no remedy except authoritative discipline; for the father is a mariner and necessarily absent from home a considerable portion of the time, and the mother states that she is absolutely unable to control the accused.

Both of the offenses charged and admitted in these proceedings are serious, each justifying penal servitude.¹ In this case however the offender, according to his parents, is but fifteen years old and it is contrary to the spirit of modern penology to impose upon juvenile offenders (whose need is reclamation and reform rather than punishment) the penalties intended for adults. As the result of a growing sentiment in that direction juvenile courts have been established in many parts of the United States and special laws have been enacted for the juvenile offender. Such a statute² was passed by Congress in 1906 and, while primarily intended for the District of Columbia, seems fully applicable here by virtue of the prior enactment extending over Americans in China "the laws of the United States * * * so far as is necessary to execute such treaties" and "so far as such laws are suitable,"³ etc.

The court which is empowered to enforce and apply said statute (and which in this jurisdiction would necessarily be this because none other is provided and the one nearest corresponding must therefore be utilized⁴) is expressly authorized

"to defer sentence, at its discretion, in the case of any juvenile offender under the age of seventeen years, and parole such child under the care of the chief probation officer for a probation period discretionary with him, who shall cause said child to return to court at the end of such term either for sentence or dismissal."⁵

The Supreme Court has indeed decided⁶ that the Federal Courts have no *inherent* power to suspend sentences, but that decision would clearly not apply to cases arising under a statute which, like this, expressly provides for such suspension. We hold that the statute is both necessary and suitable for cases like the one at bar because the laws above referred to, prescribing the penalty, are wholly unsuitable. We feel also that the offender, being a Filipino, can most properly be placed in the custody of the Philippine authorities.

Final sentence is accordingly suspended in these causes, and the Philippine Director of Prisons, Dr. Walter H. Dade, is hereby named as probation officer to whose care and custody the accused is accordingly committed for a probation period discretionary with said officer but not exceeding three years, during which time the accused may, in the discretion of said probation officer, be confined in any penal or reformatory institution of the Philippine Government under the control and direction of said officer. Pending his transfer to the custody of said officer the accused is remanded to the custody of the United States Marshal for China.

By The Court,

CHARLES S. LOBINGIER,
Judge.

- 1 (*False Pretense*) Act of Congress of June 30, 1902, 31 U. S. Stats. at Large ch. 854 sec. 842, 32 U. S. Stats. at Large ch. 1329 sec. 842, Dist. of Col. Code sec. 842 (maximum penalty one year and fine); Act of Congress of March 3, 1899, 30 U. S. Stats. at Large ch. 429 sec. 54, Alaska Compiled Laws sec. 1934 (maximum penalty five years).
- (*Petit Larceny*) Act of Congress of June 30, 1902, 32 U. S. Stats. at Large pt. I p. 535 sec. 827; Dist. of Col. Code sec. 827 (maximum penalty one year and fine); Act of Congress of March 3, 1899, 30 U. S. Stats. at Large ch. 429 sec. 41, Alaska Compiled Laws sec. 1921 (maximum penalty one year and fine), Fed. Pen. Code 1910 sec. 287 (maximum penalty one year and fine).
- 2 34 U. S. Stats. at Large, pt. I p. 3, Dist. of Col. Code, App.
- 3 12 U. S. Stats. at Large, p. 73 sec. 4. U. S. Rev. Stats. sec. 4086; Biddle vs. U. S. 156 Fed. 759.
- 4 Alaska Gold Mining Co. vs. Ebner, 2 Alaska 611. Cf. U. S. ex rel. Raven vs. McRae, No. 586.
- 5 Act of Congress of March 19, 1906, 34 U. S. Stats. at Large pt. I p. 73 (D. C. Code, Appendix) sec. 5.
- 6 Ex parte U. S., 242 U. S. 27.